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This survey is a statistical summary and analysis of data on Texas public libraries, collected by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library. The following statistical presentations were prepared: (1) an individual statistical profile for each public library in the state, also including the classification of libraries by population served and the comparison of averages for these groups to published standards, (2) a summary of public library statistics by county, including analysis of city and county government support of libraries using assessed tax valuation and county income, and (3) a summary of library statistics by geographical region, with each of ten Major Resource Center libraries as the hub of these regions. In addition to these detailed statistical analyses, statewide public library characteristics are briefly summarized and recommendations are made for future surveys. Special comments on strengths and weaknesses of library collections which were submitted by field consultants and several key professional librarians are also discussed. Appendixes include explanations of data presented in the statistical analyses and a separate profile of each Major Resource Center area. (JB)

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a survey of texas public libraries 1965

ERIC/CLIS
MAR 25 '69
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

LA GRANGE
1854

SAN ANTONIO
McCreless Branch
1966

001338

AUGUST 1966

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.
Robert L. Brueck
Clayton T. Stone
James A. Tillinghast
Herbert H. Morgan
Evelyn M. Simon

LIBRARIAN CONSULTANT
Marie Shultz

COVER PICTURES

The La Grange Public Library occupies an 1854 building, one of the oldest structures currently being used for public library service in Texas.

The McCreless Branch of the San Antonio Public Library system, the most recently dedicated public library building in Texas as this report goes to press, opened for service August 15, 1966.

XAS STATE LIBRARY ROADRUNNERS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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A
SURVEY
OF
TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES
1965

for

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

AUSTIN, TEXAS

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.
503 Mutual Savings Building
Austin, Texas 78701

August 1966

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MANAGEMENT SERVICES ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
503 MUTUAL SAVINGS BLDG
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

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CLAYTON T. STONE

August 29, 1966

Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey
Texas State Library
Austin, Texas

Dear Dr. Winfrey:

We are pleased to present to you this report of "A Survey of Texas Public Libraries, 1965."

Specifically, this survey is a statistical summary and analysis of data collected by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library on the public library in Texas.

Robert L. Brueck and Clayton T. Stone designed and executed this survey, assisted by James A. Tillinghast and several other members of the Management Services Associates, Inc. staff. Throughout the project, the Texas State Library staff has cooperated in the finest manner possible. Special acknowledgment should be given to Mr. H. Kenneth Jackson, Mrs. Marie Shultz (who served as librarian consultant to our staff) and to the Field Consultants of the Field Services Division, through whose efforts the data were gathered.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to the Texas State Library and to all persons in the state who are interested in library development.

Respectfully submitted,

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.

Alfred A. King
Alfred A. King
President

es

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY
TEXAS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY BUILDING
AUSTIN 78711

DORMAN H. WINFREY
DIRECTOR AND LIBRARIAN

GOVERNED BY THE
TEXAS LIBRARY AND
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

August 23, 1966

Texas State Library is happy to be a part of the public library development program for Texas. Governor John Connally called our first Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries, March 23, 1966. The inspiration of this meeting has given renewed vigor to our efforts.

The Field Services Division, as a part of your state agency charged with the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act, has developed a program not only to administer these funds but also to reach out to all citizens of the state with the message for better public libraries. This report is one such effort to inform our people of library conditions.

We invite and welcome each of you to participate in the cooperative efforts throughout the state to improve Texas public libraries.

Sincerely yours,

Dorman H. Winfrey

Dorman H. Winfrey
Director and Librarian

A SURVEY OF TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1965

PREFACE

The Field Services Division of the Texas State Library is dedicated to the improvement of the public libraries of Texas. A knowledge of existing conditions in Texas public libraries today is a basic ingredient to any workable plan for improvement.

In light of this premise, the following survey is presented for the interested citizen and legislator, as well as the interested librarian. The movement for better libraries for Texas needs informed citizens willing to arm themselves with the facts and do something about improving current conditions.

To be willing to pay for public library service, a citizen must know what good public library service is and what it can do for him, his children, and his community in general. No institution should exist without proving its worth and the public library is no exception. Modern librarianship has created a service for the public which has proved its worth. The extensive patronage of good, modern library service, where it is available, verifies this fact.

But to the majority of Texans, this service is not available. It may be difficult to convince the native Texan who has not had the opportunity to enjoy this level of service that he should cheerfully pay for it before he knows how good it is. But how many Texans used "brand X" toothpaste before reading or seeing the advertisements for "brand X"? The library profession, which has been trained to know good library service and to give it, carries the largest part of the challenge for this advertising campaign. The person moving to our State who has enjoyed access to adequate public library service elsewhere, and knows what it can do for the individual and the community, should also carry forth this campaign.

The Texas Library Association with its more than 2,000 members, provides a vehicle which can carry the message to other citizens and to our elected officials. The Field Services Division of the Texas State Library provides the personnel for the state agency program to improve our Texas public libraries.

Governor John Connally, during the First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries, eloquently stated the case for Texas libraries and evidenced his concern for their improvement. The stage has been set for the action needed to improve the conditions summarized in this report.

Competent overall planning at the state level is necessary for coordinated public library improvement throughout the state. Texas State Library is charged with this coordination of planning for public library improvement in Texas

The state library agency administers the Library Services and Construction Act as a part of the statewide improvement program. The Act has provided $3,730,275 to Texas in an effort to upgrade our public libraries in the past two years. During the previous 8 years the Library Services Act contributed $1,892,653 for the establishment and improvement of public library service to rural areas of the state. The results obtained from the use of these funds is evident (see Table III-1), but the gap between present conditions and adequate service is an alarmingly large one. Increased local support, both county and municipal, is needed. Federal assistance under P.L. 89-511 will continue for five years. Increased funds from these sources combined with a carefully planned state aid program to equalize citizen opportunity for access to adequately supported public library service could probably close this gap. This accomplishment would put Texas among the states leading in quality and quantity of public library service rather than in the excuse-making position in which it finds itself today. Texas has not had State aid to assist in public library support.

It is obvious from the data presented in this survey and to the observations of those visiting each of our public libraries in Texas that funds alone are not all that is needed to bridge the gap to adequate public library service in Texas. Competent and qualified personnel must replace the large number of persons working in our public libraries across the state who do not know what good public library service is, and are not qualified to render this service. Beyond trained and alert personnel, our public libraries surely need the leadership of informed and active library boards. In the cases where such boards do exist, public library service is energetically overcoming the gap and assuming its rightful place as a critically necessary community service.

Marie Shultz
Field Services Division
Texas State Library

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Public library service in Texas is supported by cities, counties, and private groups with assistance during the past ten years from federal funds. Many of the 347 public library units listed by the Texas State Library do not meet the minimum criteria by which a public library is defined. These units have been kept on the list of public libraries at the Texas State Library with the hope that support for these units would be increased and that the quality and quantity of service could reach minimum standards. Systems of public library service could bring many of these units into an adequately supervised and supported group of libraries.

State level planning by both the Texas Library Association and the Texas State Library has accepted the concept of cooperative systems of public libraries as the basic pattern for public library service which could best serve the state. The state agency has accepted the standards for public library service as set down by both the state and national professional library associations as guidelines for the state agency program. (See Data Sources, Section V)

Working in cooperation with the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association, Texas State Library has recently designated ten Major Resource Center public libraries in Texas. (Fig. V-2) Tentative boundaries have been defined which indicate the probable service areas of these libraries. It is hoped that each of these natural regions (districts) will develop a number of public library systems which, in turn, will be able to draw upon the Major Resource Center library for further resources. The small public library unit will be able to rely on the system to supplement its collection and services.

The Field Consultant Program of the Field Services Division, Texas State Library, has five field offices in the state as headquarters for public library consultants. (Fig. I-2) The current field consultant program was organized in 1964 and began an era of accelerated activity to implement the Texas Library Association's plan for public library improvement. Each consultant visits and serves the public libraries of their area. These trained librarians work for better service, better support and better physical facilities for "their" public libraries. Consultant activities range from training sessions for untrained librarians, to meetings with city and county officials, arranging workshops and encouraging library cooperation. Their work is directed by the statewide plan for systems of public libraries. Much of the work toward better understanding of this plan and education of local people to its advantages rests with these consultants. They function as links in the chain that binds all public libraries in the state together for cooperative improvement. They have brought together the reports which are used as basic data for this report.

This report is intended to serve as the link which brings the statistics of public library service in Texas from the librarians and Field Consultants to those who need facts for planning and financing library systems.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION DISTRICTS

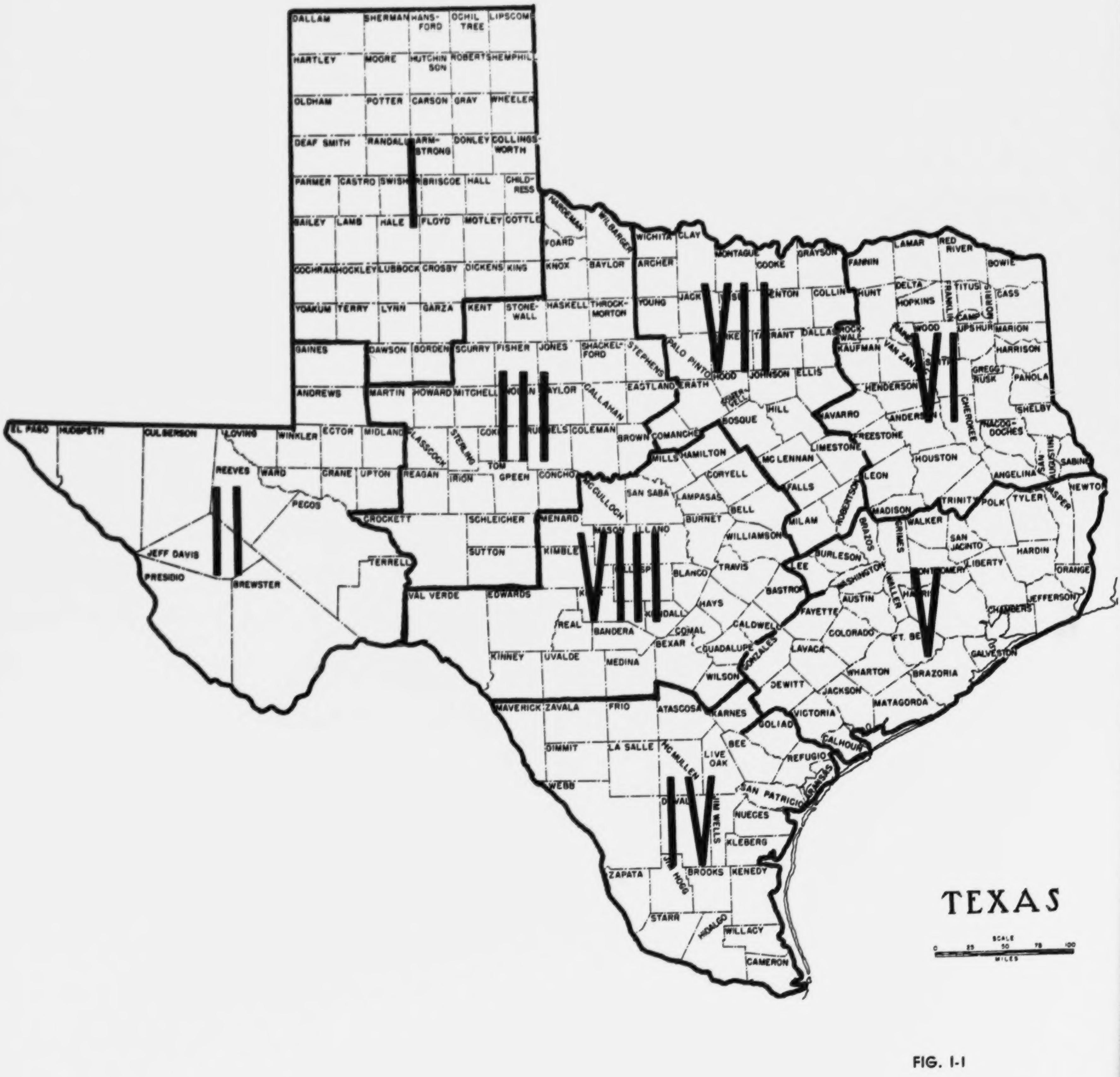
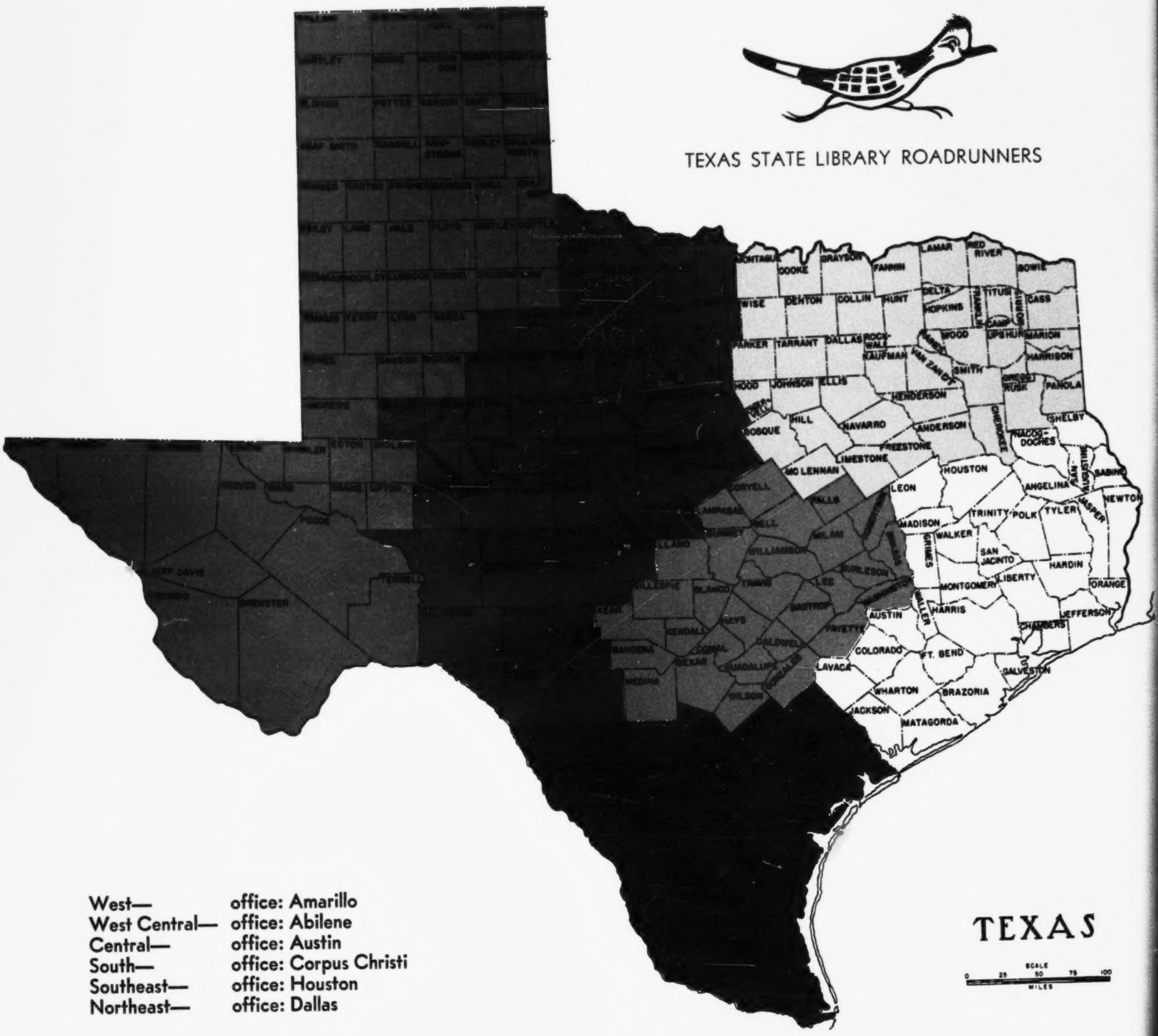

I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
DALLAM
SHERMAN
HANS-FORD
OCHIL TREE
LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHIN SON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
OLDHAM
POTTER
CARSON
GRAY
WHEELER
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARM-STRONG
DONLEY
COLLINGS-WORTH
PARMER
CASTRO
SWISHER
BRISCOE
HALL
CHILD-RESS
BAILEY
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
HARDEMAN
WILBARGER
FOARD
WICHITA
CLAY
MONTAGUE
COOKE
GRAYSON
FANNIN
LAMAR
RED RIVER
BOWIE
COCHRAN
HOCKLEY
LUBBOCK
CROSBY
DICKENS
KING
KNOX
BAYLOR
ARCHER
DELTA
HUNT
HOPKINS
FRANKLIN
TITUS
MORRIS
CASS
YOAKUM
TERRY
LYNN
GARZA
KENT
STONE-WALL
HASKELL
THROCK-MORTON
YOUNG
JACK
DENTON
COLLIN
CAMP
ROCK-WALL
WOOD
UPSHUR
MARION
GAINES
DAWSON
BORDEN
SCURRY
FISHER
JONES
SHACKEL-FORD
STEPHENS
PALO PINTO
PARKER
TARRANT
DALLAS
KAUFMAN
VAN ZANDT
SMITH
HARRISON
HOOD
JOHNSON
ELLIS
GREGG
RUSK
PANOLA
ANDREWS
MARTIN
HOWARD
MITCHELL
NOLAN
TAYLOR
CALLAHAN
EASTLAND
ERATH
SOMERVELL
HENDERSON
EL PASO
HUDSPETH
CULBERSON
LOVING
WINKLER
ECTOR
MIDLAND
GLASSCOCK
STERLING
COKE
RUNNELS
COLEMAN
BROWN
COMANCHE
BOSQUE
HILL
NAVARRO
ANDERSON
CHEROKEE
NACOG-DOCHES
SHELBY
REEVES
WARD
CRANE
UPTON
REAGAN
IRION
TOM GREEN
CONCHO
MILLS
HAMILTON
CORYELL
MCLENNAN
LIMESTONE
FREESTONE
HOUSTON
ANGELINA
SAN AUGUSTINE
SABINE
PECOS
CROCKETT
SCHLEICHER
MENARD
MCCULLOCH
SAN SABA
LAMPASAS
BELL
FALLS
LEON
ROBERTSON
MADISON
TRINITY
POLK
TYLER
JASPER
NEWTON
JEFF DAVIS
PRESIDIO
BREWSTER
TERRELL
SUTTON
KIMBLE
MASON
LLANO
BURNET
WILLIAMSON
MILAM
BRAZOS
GRIMES
WALKER
SAN JACINTO
HARDIN
VAL VERDE
EDWARDS
KERR
GILLESPIE
BLANCO
TRAVIS
LEE
BURLESON
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
LIBERTY
ORANGE
REAL
BANDERA
KENDALL
HAYS
BASTROP
FAYETTE
AUSTIN
WALLER
HARRIS
CHAMBERS
JEFFERSON
KINNEY
UVALDE
MEDINA
BEXAR
COMAL
GUADALUPE
CALDWELL
GONZALES
COLORADO
LAVACA
FT. BEND
WHARTON
BRAZORIA
GALVESTON
WILSON
DEWITT
JACKSON
MATAGORDA
MAVERICK
ZAVALA
FRIO
ATASCOSA
KARNES
GOLIAD
VICTORIA
CALHOUN
DIMMIT
LA SALLE
MC MULLEN
LIVE OAK
BEE
REFUGIO
ARANSAS
WEBB
DUVAL
JIM WELLS
SAN PATRICIO
NUECES
KLEBERG
ZAPATA
JIM HOGG
BROOKS
KENEDY
STARR
HIDALGO
WILLACY
CAMERON
TEXAS
SCALE
0
25
50
75
100
MILES

FIG. I-I

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY
Field Consultant Service Areas

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ROADRUNNERS


MONTAGUE
COOKE
GRAYSON
FANNIN
LAMAR
RED RIVER
BOWIE
WISE
DENTON
COLLIN
HUNT
DELTA
HOPKINS
FRANKLIN
TITUS
CASS
CAMP
UPSHUR
MARION
PARKER
TARRANT
DALLAS
ROCKWALL
KAUFMAN
VAN ZANDT
WOOD
SMITH
HARRISON
GREGG
RUSK
PANOLA
HOOD
JOHNSON
ELLIS
HENDERSON
CHEROKEE
SHELBY
BOSQUE
HILL
NAVARRO
ANDERSON
NACOGDOCHES
FREESTONE
LIMESTONE
MC LENNAN
HOUSTON
SABINE
ANGELINA
NEWTON
LEON
TYLER
JASPER
MADISON
TRINITY
POLK
WALKER
GRIMES
SAN JACINTO
HARDIN
MONTGOMERY
LIBERTY
ORANGE
WALLER
HARRIS
JEFFERSON
AUSTIN
CHAMBERS
COLORADO
FT. BEND
GALVESTON
LAVACA
WHARTON
BRAZORIA
JACKSON
MATAGORDA
CORYELL
FALLS
LAMPASAS
BURNET
BELL
MILAM
LLANO
WILLIAMSON
BURLESON
GILLESPIE
BLANCO
TRAVIS
LEE
WASHINGTON
BASTROP
KERR
KENDALL
HAYS
FAYETTE
BANDERA
COMAL
CALDWELL
BEXAR
GUADALUPE
GONZALES
MEDINA
WILSON
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
OLDHAM
POTTER
CARSON
GRAY
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARMSTRONG
DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
CASTRO
SWISHER
BRISCOE
HALL
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
LUBBOCK
CROSBY
DICKENS
TERRY
LYNN
GARZA
DAWSON
BORDEN
ANDREWS
ECTOR
MIDLAND
REEVES
WARD
CRANE
UPTON
PECOS
JEFF DAVIS
PRESIDIO
BREWSTER
TERRELL
TEXAS
SCALE
0
25
50
75
100
MILES

West— office: Amarillo
West Central— office: Abilene
Central— office: Austin
South— office: Corpus Christi
Southeast— office: Houston
Northeast— office: Dallas

FIG. I-2

SECTION II

SCOPE

The purpose of this survey is to organize and present as much data as possible representing the extent of resources and services provided by public libraries in Texas.

The Texas State Library, through its Field Consultant Program, spent the early months of 1965 gathering data in as great a depth as possible on the public libraries in Texas. Utilizing this considerable bank of data, the Texas State Library Librarian Consultant and Management Services Associates, Inc. undertook this statewide survey of public library service to:

- Analyze and present this data for each public library in the state
- Classify each public library by population served and analyze these groups utilizing published standards and group averages as a basis for analysis
- Summarize county participation in public library service with particular emphasis on county resources as related to county tax support
- Summarize library statistics by geographical region with each of ten Major Resource Center libraries as the hub of these regions.

The results of these efforts are presented in this report. The general summaries and analysis of data are included in Section VII and the Appendices of this volume. All raw data and statistical profiles of individual libraries are on file in the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, Austin, Texas.

SECTION III

SELECTED CONDITIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

Among the many difficulties caused by the growing complexity of our civilization, the crisis faced by many of our libraries, and by public library service in general, is one of the most distressing. Libraries have long been regarded as outstanding manifestations of our culture. But, of the many services performed within the role of the public library, the adequacy of at least some of these services has lost ground, even from a substandard starting point.

SOME MAJOR PROBLEMS

The problems of maintaining and improving library service are well known to professional librarians, but in general, are greatly misunderstood or unknown to taxpayers, patrons, and community leaders who have a primary role to perform in sustaining and improving library service. The publication of the American Library Association when defining standards stated:

> "The aim of the public library is service to all the people. This encompasses individuals and groups of every age, education, philosophy, occupation, economic level, ethnic origin, and human condition. Library service reaches the individual regardless of where he lives. Through service the library staff meets the individual, helps him locate resources, furnishes material, and aids him in its use. In short, service opens the door to knowledge. The collection is maintained for service; cataloging activities facilitate it;

> buildings and equipment provide the physical means for it. When any of these - personnel, collection, activities, buildings - becomes an end in itself, no matter how well meaning and efficient, the purpose of the library is lost. Service is an essential starting point for establishing standards and applying them."[1]

Provision of library materials means a sufficient supply to make the library a dependable source for most people most of the time. In addition to books, the public library selects and provides pamphlets, documents and other nonbook sources in printed form, as well as films, tapes, discs and other nonprint recordings of knowledge and opinion. All activities of the library are designed to facilitate use of resources, to remove barriers, to invite use, to guide reading toward the goals of each individual.

In Texas, the trend toward improved library service is encouraging. Table III-1 indicates the changes in some of the aggregate statistics for the state during the last six years. However, improvement is relative. As the data provided later in this report will indicate, public library service in Texas is generally below reasonable standards set by professional library organizations. The First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries, held March 23, 1966, in Austin, drew attention to this condition. As Governor John Connally stated in his opening remarks, "If everything was all right in regard to libraries in Texas, there would be no reason for this conference."

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[1] "Role of the Public Library," Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards (Chicago: American Library Association, 1956), Revised 1966, p. 11; see also How About Your Public Library? (Chicago: American Library Association, n.d.)

The conditions of public library service have been receiving attention throughout the United States. Faced with rising costs of operation, the "explosion" in production of new resource materials, the increasing needs of the public for library service, and increasing demands upon the tax dollar, Texas libraries have much in common with libraries in other states.

The rising costs of selected book, periodical and professional services are indicated on the charts of Figure III-1. In 1958, some 13,400 different titles were published; in 1965 slightly over 28,500 were published, an average increase of over 11.4 percent per year. This represents only part of the information "explosion." The production of government and industrial reports is increasing at an even greater rate.

The training of librarians is a very serious problem at the present time. In the hearings on the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Commissioner of Education stated that an estimated additional 125,000 librarians are required simply to meet the minimum staffing standards for the expanding systems of school, public, college and university libraries. He pointed out that about 9,000 budgeted positions were remaining vacant in 1965. To meet the increasing needs for professional staff, the library schools of the nation are graduating only about 3,000 new librarians each year.

The American Library Association publication, National Inventory Needs, (Chicago, 1965) dramatically portrays the inadequate condition of public library service nationwide. This survey, based on an approximate 90 percent sample, shows category after category where levels of service were far below standard.

As examples, 69 percent of the libraries reporting failed to meet the number of volumes standard, 97 percent failed to meet the standard for general operating expenditures, and nearly 23 percent did not attain the standard for number of professional positions. (The survey further reports that the degree of attainment in professional positions filled is probably overstated.)

Although statistics from that publication present a rather dismal outlook, there is cause for some satisfaction in the fact that problems of public libraries are receiving increasingly greater study and interest. An understanding of the problem is certainly an excellent starting place.

Some of the present problems will hopefully be alleviated by efforts in two special areas: (1) inter-library and inter-governmental cooperation, and (2) technological advances in areas of information indexing, storage, communication, and retrieval.

INTER-AREA COOPERATION

Two movements are taking place in the realm of inter-area cooperation which will affect the conditions under which improvements in public library service are attempted. The first is in the legislation currently under consideration in many parts of the nation to remodel the governmental structure at the city-county level. These efforts are directed toward a reduction in the number of overlapping political and taxing units.

Public library services are generally considered to be between (1) those services whose direct benefits can be enjoyed exclusively by the individual consumer and (2) those services whose benefits are least susceptible to appropriation by any one individual, but rather are most likely to be enjoyed only if they are provided on a community-wide basis. Thus, library service is affected by the problems of administration and budgeting under overlapping jurisdictions.

The general guideline being used most often in the promotion of local government consolidation is the "economy of scale." The economy of scale is the tendency for unit costs of providing a service to decline with the increased volume of service. References to economies of scale to be realized from performing urban services on a large scale are common in public administration literature. However, with few exceptions, these references are not substantiated with specific objective studies of what effect consolidation has produced, either in unit costs or in the quality of service. The effects of governmental consolidation on libraries are many, but of foremost impact would be considerable overhaul in the tax structure, and thus the source of revenue for public library support. Elimination of barriers to policy formulation will also encourage cooperation between public library units.

A second form of inter-area cooperation receiving attention is the operational consolidation, or increased cooperation, of library units directly. A standards committee of the American Library Association stated that its most important recommendation was for a "cooperative approach on the part of libraries." Libraries were urged to band together formally or informally into groups called "systems." In systems which are already well established and successful in large cities and populous counties, large and small libraries in an area work together to make a wide range of library materials and services available to all residents. Development of systems of libraries need not weaken or eliminate the small community library. Instead, it can offer that library and its users greatly expanded resources and services.

Library systems come into existence and are financed in a variety of ways. In larger cities and in counties with a single library serving an entire area, the central agency, its branches, and other means of extension naturally form a legally unified structure of service. Almost the same degree of unity is achieved where unserved districts, or districts with small libraries, decide to affiliate with a nearby center. Local library boards of trustees may be created or retained in such places, with certain defined powers remaining in the locality, or the local boards may contract with the center for the service. Joint action without any legal change or contract is another possibility, if careful agreements are entered into by the several legally separate libraries in a region, to achieve the service characteristics of a single system.

A single system is also better able to work cooperatively and take fuller advantage of cooperative financial and other arrangements with state and Federal governments.[2]

In February of this year, the American Library Association received a grant from the Council on Library Resources for a study of public library systems. The study will undertake:

- To collect information on library systems throughout the country, especially their governmental-legal-administrative structure; financial support; materials and resources; personnel; and services
- To compare services and costs of each system with those in the service area immediately prior to establishment of the system, looking toward developing a measure of efficiency of the system concept
- Through a series of case studies, selected on the basis of the data collected, to demonstrate successful methods of organizing and operating library systems.

This study is to be conducted in four phases over a year and a half period. Although certainly to be of great value, it will probably require supplemental studies of conditions in local areas for greater detail or for use before the national study is complete.

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[2] Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards (Chicago: American Library Association, 1956), p. 7

TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS RELATING TO LIBRARY SERVICE

The spectacular advances of the last decade in data processing and in document copying have provided good reason to hope for assistance in the library crisis by the imaginative use of new technology. There is already substantial evidence to warrant this hope. Library automation is well under way in many large and not-so-large libraries in the nation. These programs are to be found in public, college and university, industrial, and special libraries such as those associated with the vast government documents and Department of Defense reports dissemination systems. Almost every traditional function of library operation has benefited by a major form of automation in the last few years.

The two-volume report of the task force study[3] at the Southwest Center for Advanced Studies provides an extensive coverage of library automation and many of the research and implementation programs in the United States. Since the preparation of that report, many new programs have been initiated. The passage of the Higher Education Act and the State Technical Services Act has provided new sources of funds for library automation developments. The Council on Library Resources continues to fund many efforts in this area. Two of the more recent of these have received wide news media coverage. The Los Angeles County Public Library received a grant to develop automation of registration and circulation control, catalog production, and related activities. The New York Public Library has received a grant to study the possibility of using computer techniques for production of catalog cards and/or book catalogs, or for possible displays of bibliographic information on television screens.

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[3] *Automation and Inter-Library Information Systems*, Brueck, et. al., Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, Dallas, October 1964.

The Library of Congress is taking steps to carry out the recommendations of the blue-ribbon committee which authored the study, Automation and the Library of Congress (1963 - USGPO). A project is currently underway to test the feasibility of distributing cataloging data to libraries in machine readable form rather than on the traditional cards. Rice University is participating in this experiment.

With assistance from the State Technical Services Act, Southern Methodist University has established an Industrial Information Services Program affiliated with the Science Library. The purpose of this program is to provide local business and industry with a planned and responsive information service.

The implications of library automation trends to public libraries in Texas are manifold. Some of these are:

- Systems and automation go well together, that is, the interest and developments in each area will accelerate developments in the other.
- Automation brings new disciplines into the library professional group, requiring additional training of staff in new techniques and communication methods.
- For sound automation programs, large amounts of data concerning the operation and resources of a library are necessary, and pressures will develop to improve library record keeping and accounting methods.
- Since desirable building design characteristics are different when automation is used or planned, current expansion plans must consider the implication of automation.

- Acquisitions plans are altered when remote reference collections of other libraries can be queried rapidly and hard copy delivered quickly and inexpensively to a local library.

- Library automation will bring new associations, such as involved forms of cooperation between public, academic, industrial and special libraries, where the relationships will probably be more complex and require greater time to establish.

- New laws will be passed to eliminate constraints upon many policies for acquisition, storing, and circulation of library holdings, as well as restrictions upon the source and use of revenues.

This brief review of factors related to public library service is intended to broaden the perspective with which the quantitative data of this survey are interpreted. We have lightly touched the surface with regard to these and other factors. Certainly, there is enough complication in day-to-day operations of a public library, large or small, to command the attention of any person or group interested in contributing to the improvement of public library service in Texas. Professional associations have been working hard to promote understanding and action toward improvements for many years.

Worthy goals will not be achieved overnight--and worthy goals will take into consideration many circumstances and developments not apparent from statistical data alone. The remainder of this report is devoted to the presentation of statistics which can be at least a starting point for renewed assessment of public library service in Texas.

SUMMARY STATISTICS TREND IN TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Texas Population (Millions)	9.580	9.857	10.123	10.228	10.397	10.554
Population Served by Public Libraries (Millions)	8.498	8.661	8.729	8.984	8.961	9.891
Percent of Total Population	88.706	87.866	86.229	87.837	86.188	93.723
Registered Borrowers Reported (Millions)	N.A.	1.532	1.678	1.806	2.011	2.289
Percent of Total Population	N.A.	15.542	16.576	17.657	19.342	21.688
Percent of Population Served	N.A.	17.688	19.223	20.102	22.442	23.154
Volumes on Hand (Millions)	5.337	5.588	5.752	6.968	7.586	8.506
Volumes Per Capita	.560	.580	.570	.680	.730	.810
Volumes Per Capita Served	.630	.650	.660	.780	.850	.860
Volumes Per Registered Borrower	N.A.	3.650	3.430	3.860	3.770	3.720
Total Circulation for Reporting Libraries (Millions)	18.303	18.918	19.734	24.023	26.214	27.598
Average Circulation Per Capita	1.910	1.970	1.950	2.350	2.520	2.610
Average Circulation Per Capita Served	2.150	2.180	2.260	2.670	2.920	2.790
Average Circulation Per Registered Borrower	N.A.	12.300	11.800	13.300	13.000	12.100
Total Income for Reporting Libraries (Millions)	6.306	6.758	6.921	8.392	9.641	11.044
Income from City and County Governments (Millions)	5.759	6.140	6.557	7.966	8.942	10.324
Percent of Total Income Reported	91.326	90.855	94.741	94.900	92.700	93.482
Total Income Per Capita	.660	.710	.720	.870	.930	1.050
Total Income Per Capita Served	.740	.780	.790	.930	1.070	1.120
Number of Counties Without Public Library Service	50	44	41	33	32	34
Number of Public Libraries Listed With the Texas State Library	289	302	333	334	342	347

(Data from those libraries which submitted yearly reports)

TABLE III-1

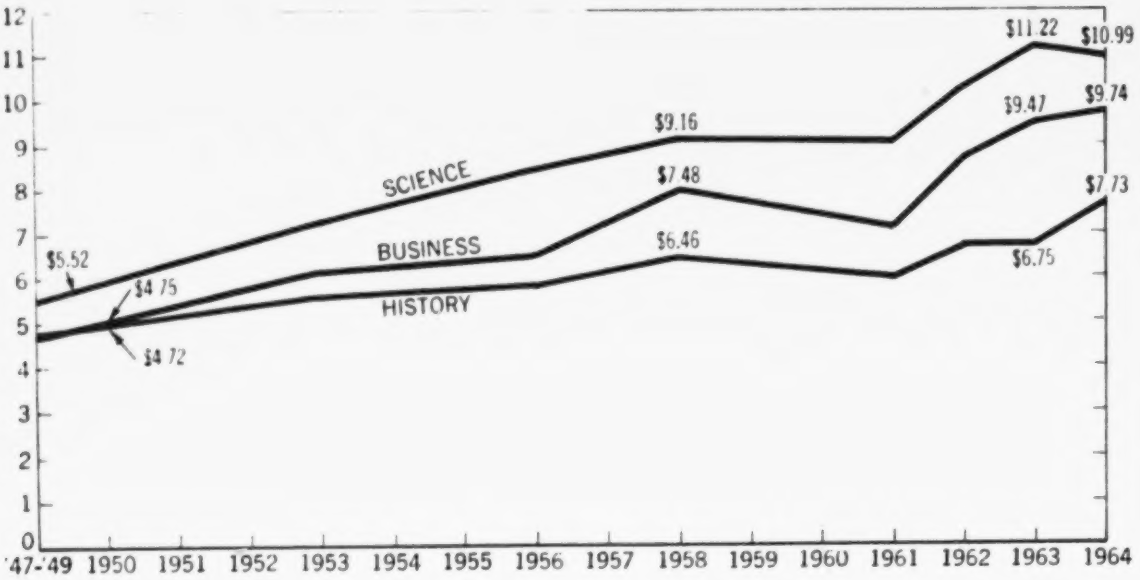

Figure 2: U. S. Book Prices, 1947-1964

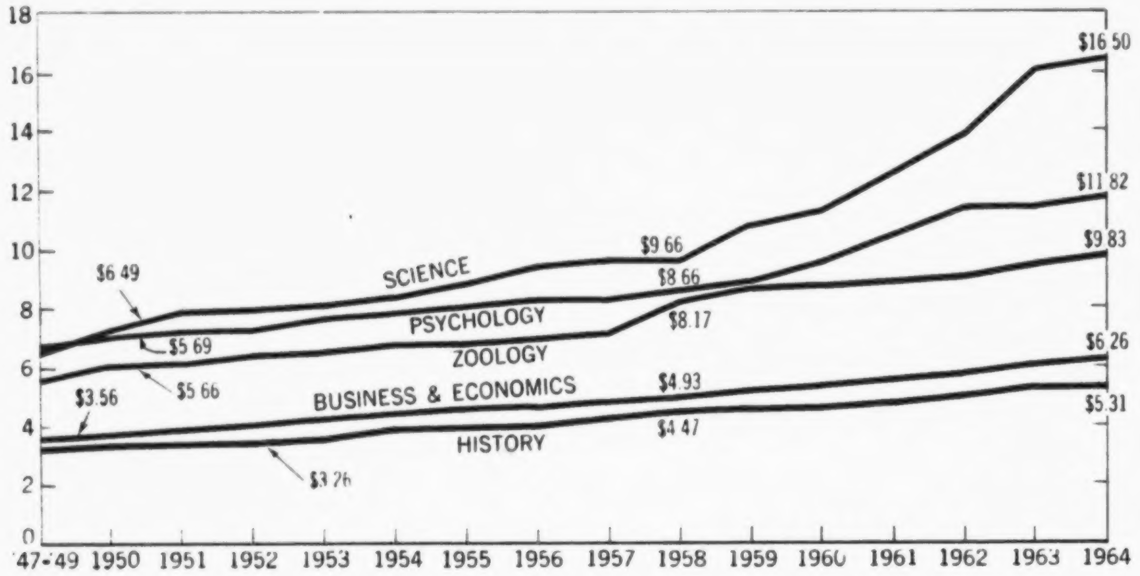

Figure 3: U. S. Periodical Prices, 1947-1964 (selected fields)

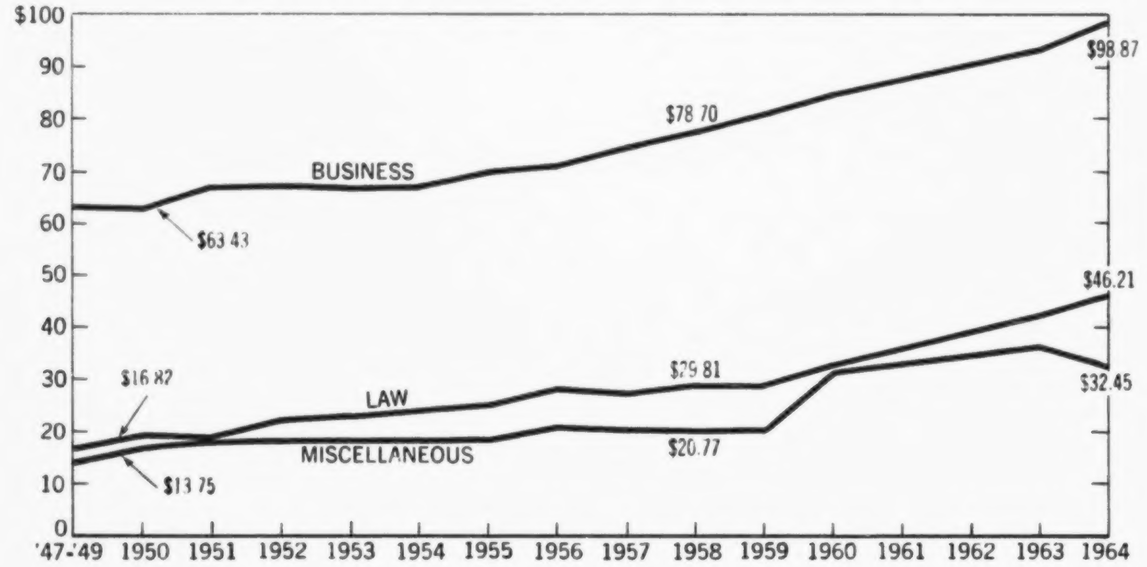

Figure 4: U. S. Services, Prices 1947-1964

FIGURE III-1

SOURCE:

"Special Libraries: A Guide for Management"

E. G. Strable, Editor
Special Libraries Association
New York, 1966

SECTION IV

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE STATISTICS

The data collected in the course of this survey from the sources defined in Section V have been aggregated by geographical region, by county, and by groups of public libraries according to population served. The summary of selected statistics within these groupings is presented in Section VII. The ensuing paragraphs of this section will be devoted to a capsulized review of public library characteristics statewide.

LIBRARY SERVICE - GENERAL

There are 347 "Public Libraries" in the State of Texas serving a population of 9,891,473. This represents service of some kind to approximately 93.7 percent of the estimated 1965 population. These public libraries had, in 1965, a total of 121 branches, 74 deposit stations, and 51 bookmobiles. They were open to the public for an average of 33.3 hours per week.

Of the 347 public libraries reporting, 33 (or 9.5 percent) serve 6,157,443 or 62.3 percent of the total population served. These 33 libraries are located in 24 Texas counties. They have in their control 77 branches, 35 deposit stations, and 35 bookmobiles.

Thirty-four Texas counties, representing 252,765 persons, or 2.4 percent of the total population, have no public library service within their home county.

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

Three hundred nineteen of the 347 public libraries in the state reported volumes on hand totaling 8,505,612 at the end of 1965. (Fig. IV-1) The average was 1.27 volumes on hand per capita served for the libraries reporting. (Fig. IV-2) However, it should be noted that although it has little significance in terms of availability of library service to the individual, there was less than one volume in public libraries per citizen in the state at the end of 1965. The primary significance of volumes on hand per capita served can best be drawn from examination of these figures in terms of population groups and geographical regions. (See Section VII)

During 1965, the average public library in Texas added .102 volumes per capita to their collections. The distribution of these collection additions is shown in Figure IV-3. The average price per volume purchased was $3.34, and Texas libraries spent an average of 22.1 percent of their total income on books and periodicals.

According to reported figures, Texas public libraries withdrew an average of 2.9 percent of their total individual collections in 1965.

CIRCULATION

Total reported circulation by Texas libraries in 1965 was 27,598,300 volumes, a turnover of 3.2 on volumes on hand. The average circulation per capita served reported by 310 libraries was 2.4 volumes.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Three hundred thirty-one libraries in the state reported a total income of $11,044,200. The average income per capita served reported by these libraries was $0.77. Since per capita support in the more populous areas was higher than the average, the ratio of total public library income to the total population of the state was approximately $1.05. (See Fig. IV-4)

City and county government provided $10,324,300 to 327 libraries which reported this information. This is 93.5 percent of the total income received by public libraries in 1965. However, many of these public libraries receive little or no public support. As a result, the average of those libraries reporting drew only 56.5 percent of their support from these sources. (Fig. IV-5)

The Texas county library law provides that a maximum of 12 cents per $100 tax valuation of a county may be spent on library service. In 1965, public libraries derived $2,125,040 from county governments, or 1.36 cents per $100 tax valuation. This represents 11.3 percent of the allowable aggregate support county governments could have given to library service. Significantly, nine counties within the state whose assessed property valuation is in excess of $50,000,000, provide no county tax support to the libraries within their respective counties.

PERSONNEL

Texas libraries reporting employed 1,731 staff members (expressed in 40-hour full-time equivalents) at the end of 1965. This includes librarians, assistants, professional staff and clerical staff. Of a sample of 317 professional positions in public libraries in Texas, an estimate of 207 were reported filled by qualified personnel.[4] No effort was made in this survey to correlate professionally qualified personnel with positions. The average annual salary of the librarians (or directors) reported was $2,907.14. In libraries serving over 50,000 population, this average was $7,793.49. The average reporting library serving over 50,000 population had one library staff member for each 5,134 persons served by their library.

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[4] Field Consultant files, Texas State Library, Austin, Texas

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

In a survey of the public libraries, conducted subsequent to the filing of the annual report (Section V), the field consultants of the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, reported the following items of auxiliary equipment available in Texas libraries:

LIBRARIES WITH:	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARIES
Photocopy Equipment	27	7.8
Record Collections	18	5.2
Film Collections	14	4.0
Microfilm Equipment	23	6.6
Microfilm Collections	22	6.3

COLLECTIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Book Stock)

Statewide Summary

NUMBER OF VOLUMES	NO. OF LIBRARIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
Less than 10,000	181	52.1	52.1
10,000 through 24,999	91	26.2	78.3
25,000 through 49,999	33	9.5	87.8
50,000 through 99,999	11	3.2	91.0
100,000 through 199,999	7	2.0	93.0
200,000 through 499,999	3	.9	93.9
Over 500,000	3	.9	94.8
Not Reporting	18	5.2	100.0
TOTAL	347	100.0	

FIGURE IV-1

VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED

Statewide Summary

VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED	NO. OF LIBRARIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
Less than .5	60	17.3	17.3
.5 through .9	126	36.3	53.6
1.0 through 1.4	59	17.0	70.6
1.5 through 1.9	34	9.8	80.4
2.0 through 2.4	21	6.1	86.5
2.5 through 2.9	10	2.9	89.4
3.0 through 3.4	4	1.1	90.5
3.5 through 3.9	4	1.1	91.6
4.0 or more	11	3.2	94.8
Not Reporting	18	5.2	100.0
TOTAL	347	100.0	

FIGURE IV-2

VOLUMES ADDED TO COLLECTIONS IN 1965 PER CAPITA SERVED

Statewide Summary

VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED	NO. OF LIBRARIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
Less than .05	117	33.7	33.7
.05 through .09	92	26.5	60.2
.10 through .14	53	15.3	75.5
.15 through .19	22	6.3	81.8
.20 through .24	6	1.7	83.5
.25 through .29	6	1.7	85.2
.30 through .34	6	1.7	86.9
.35 through .39	3	.9	87.8
.40 and over	13	3.8	91.6
Not Reporting	29	8.4	100.0
TOTAL	347	100.0	

FIGURE IV-3

INCOME OF LIBRARIES PER CAPITA SERVED

Statewide Summary

PER CAPITA INCOME	NO. OF LIBRARIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
$0.50 or less	159	45.8	45.8
$0.51 through $1.00	92	26.5	72.3
$1.01 through $1.50	42	12.1	84.4
$1.51 through $2.00	24	6.9	91.3
$2.00 or more	14	4.1	95.4
Not Reporting	16	4.6	100.0
TOTAL	347	100.0	

FIGURE IV-4

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY INCOME

Statewide Summary

	NO. OF LIBRARIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
Less than 10%	30	8.6	8.6
10% through 19%	10	2.9	11.5
20% through 29%	7	2.0	13.5
30% through 39%	11	3.2	16.7
40% through 49%	11	3.2	19.9
50% through 59%	18	5.2	25.1
60% through 69%	17	4.9	30.0
70% through 79%	19	5.5	35.5
80% through 89%	50	14.4	49.9
90% and over	154	44.4	94.3
Not Reporting	20	5.7	100.0
TOTAL	347	100.0	

FIGURE IV-5

SECTION V

DATA SOURCES

INDIVIDUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS 1965 ANNUAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A blank form of the type submitted is attached as Figure V-1. In those areas where data were missing or appeared to be unreasonable, a supplementary data request was forward to Texas State Library Field Consultants who supplied this data where possible.

1965 POPULATION SERVED

Computed by Texas State Library Field Consultants. From their personal knowledge of the library and the area, the consultants applied the 1965 estimated population (Texas Almanac, A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Texas, 1965) to the libraries within the service area. In every case the population of a city (or town) was considered to be served if a public library was located in the city. Where it was reasonable to assume that any service was available to outlying areas, this population was also included.

1965 COUNTY TAX VALUATION

As published by Office of Comptroller, State of Texas.

1965 COUNTY POPULATION

1966-67 Texas Almanac, A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Texas, 1965.

TOTAL COUNTY INCOME

Three-year moving average as defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act for computation of Gilmer-Aiken Economic Index for support of public schools. This total includes income from manufactures, minerals, agriculture and payrolls.

DEFINITION OF MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREAS

As recommended by the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association in their meeting with Texas State Library Field Services personnel on July 21, 1966. Boundary lines are shown in Figure V-2.

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Publications as follows:

(1) "Standards for Texas Public Libraries," Texas Library Journal, Spring, 1964

(2) "Guidelines for Measuring Progress - To Supplement Standards for Public Libraries," Texas Library Journal, Spring, 1965

(3) "Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries: Guidelines Toward Achieving the Goals of Public Service," Public Library Association, Chicago, 1962.

(4) "Role of the Public Library," Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards (Chicago: American Library Association, 1956), Revised 1966.

In addition to the standards taken directly from these publications, some standards were derived using two or more of the published standards.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT

For Library's fiscal year ending__________

______________________________ Library

______________________________ Address ____________________City __________County

Librarian______________________ Librarian is member of Texas Library Assn. __________

Holds County Library Certificate:_______ Library Degree:________ Library training:________

________________________________ College Work: ________________________________

Total number on staff (full-time equivalents excluding janitorial staff ____________________

Number of agencies Branches:_______ Stations:_________ Bookmobiles: __________
(Excluding main library) Give names and addresses of branches on separate sheet.

If your library extends its service by contract, please indicate the terms of the agreement:

____

____

POPULATION SERVED (1960 census): Total__________ Rural __________ Urban __________

Number of REGISTERED BORROWERS: Total __________ Adult __________ Juvenile ________

From what counties: ____

Length of registration period is _____ years: Juvenile borrowers are ages _____ to _____

TOTAL CIRCULATION (books and periodicals) for fiscal year __ ____________________________

Adult Fiction __________ Adult Non-fiction ________ Juvenile Fiction ________ Juvenile Non-fiction_______ Periodicals_______

Number of volumes on hand last fiscal year __________

Plus added volumes during year __________ By purchase______ By gift ____

Less volumes withdrawn and lost __________

Equals number of VOLUMES ON HAND END OF YEAR __________ Adult ______ Juvenile _____

Number of periodicals received: Total __________ By purchase _____ By gift _____

RECEIPTS

City appropriation (Including salaries) __________

County appropriation (Including salaries) __________

Income from endowment or invested funds __________

Gifts for expenditure (do not include principal of endowment gifts) __________

Fees, memberships, etc. __________

Fines __________

Rentals __________

Other sources (club, etc.) __________

TOTAL RECEIPTS __________

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:
Library staff __________
Building staff __________

Books __________

Periodicals __________

Binding __________

Rent __________

Heat, light, water __________

Bookmobile maintenance __________

Other __________

TOTAL EXPENDITURES __________

FIGURE V-1

Terms of use: Free_____ Paid membership _____ Paid cards ________

Weekly schedule of hours open (if summer and winter hours differ indicate summer hours in red immediately below winter hours)

	Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
MON.	From ______	To ______	From ______	To ______	From________	To ______
TUES.	______	______	______	______	________	______
WED.	______	______	______	______	________	______
THURS.	______	______	______	______	________	______
FRI.	______	______	______	______	________	______
SAT.	______	______	______	______	________	______
SUN.	______	______	______	______	________	______

Number of days closed during year (exclusive of Sundays) ______

Name of governing board: ____________________ Schedule of Regular Board Meetings: ____________________

Are members Elected: _________ Appointed? _________ By whom? ________

Must they be confirmed? Yes________ No _________ By whom? ____________________

Members of governing board (if other than City or County officials)

Name		Address	Term Expires
____________________	Chairman	____________________	______________
____________________		____________________	______________
____________________		____________________	______________
____________________		____________________	______________
____________________		____________________	______________

If more than five members, please list names on separate sheet and enclose it.

How many members of the board are members of the Texas Library Assn. _______
Texas Trustees Assn. _______
Friends _______

If a Friends of the Library group has been organized in your community, name chairman or president

Name______________________________ Address ______________________________

Does your library operate under Civil Service? Yes_____ No _____

Have classification and pay plans been established for library? Yes _____ No _____

Salaries paid: Librarian $ ______________

Assistant Librarian $ ______________

Department heads:

Number _____ Salaries received from $__________ to $__________

Professional assistants:

Number _____ Salaries received from $__________ to $__________

Clerical assistants:

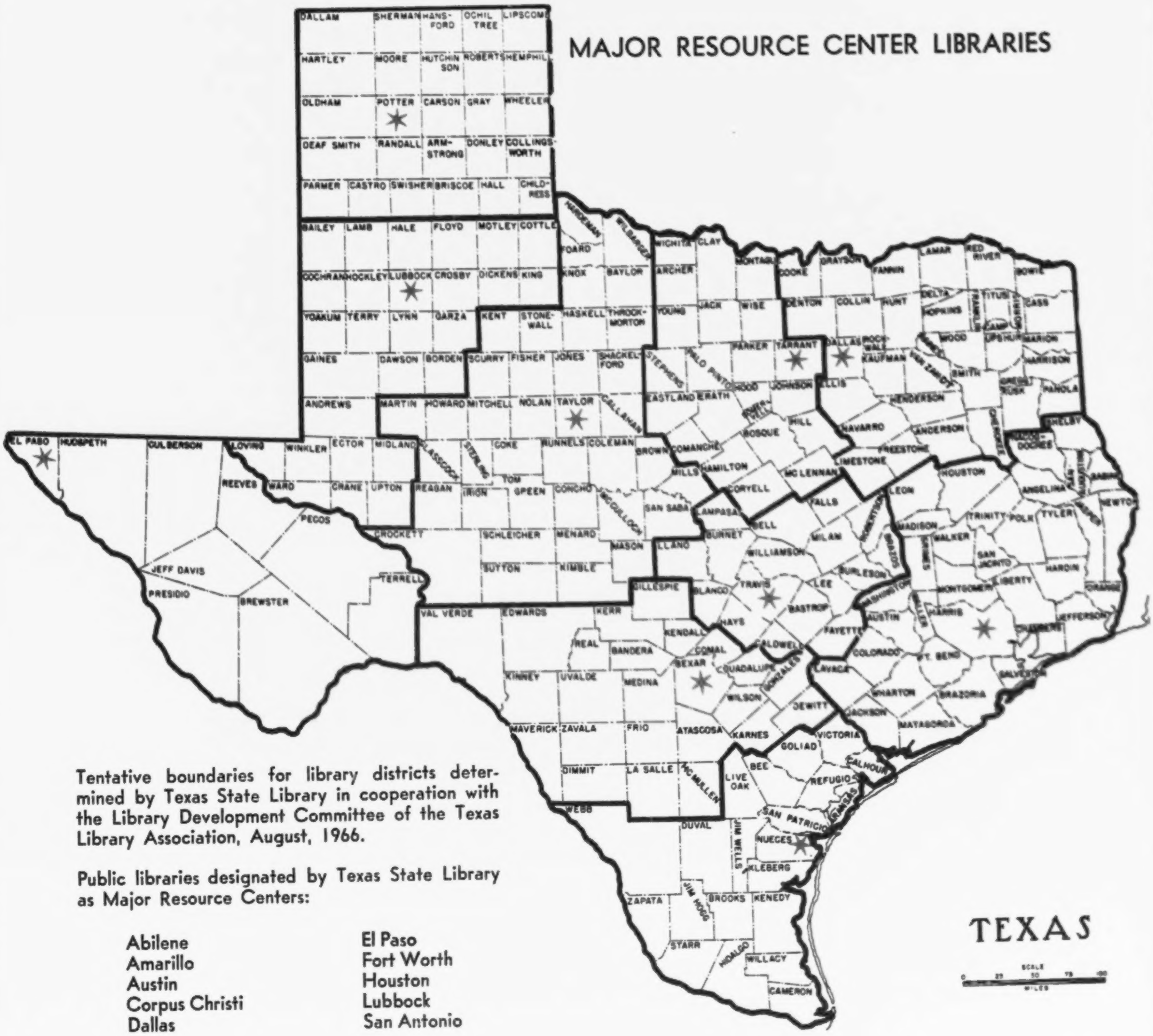
Number _____ Salaries received from $__________ to $__________

Number of days paid vacation per year allowed: Prof. Staff ______ Clerical Staff ______

Date ________________ Signature ______________________________

RETURN REPORT TO: Texas State Library
Field Services Division
Austin, Texas 78711

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARIES


DALLAM
SHERMAN
HANSFORD
OCHILTREE
LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
OLDHAM
POTTER
CARSON
GRAY
WHEELER
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARMSTRONG
DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
PARMER
CASTRO
SWISHER
BRISCOE
HALL
CHILDRESS
BAILEY
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
HARDEMAN
WILBARGER
WICHITA
CLAY
MONTAGUE
COOKE
GRAYSON
FANNIN
LAMAR
RED RIVER
BOWIE
FOARD
COCHRAN
HOCKLEY
LUBBOCK
CROSBY
DICKENS
KING
KNOX
BAYLOR
ARCHER
YOAKUM
TERRY
LYNN
GARZA
KENT
STONEWALL
HASKELL
THROCKMORTON
YOUNG
JACK
WISE
DENTON
COLLIN
HUNT
DELTA
HOPKINS
FRANKLIN
TITUS
MORRIS
CASS
CAMP
UPSHUR
MARION
WOOD
RAINS
GAINES
DAWSON
BORDEN
SCURRY
FISHER
JONES
SHACKELFORD
STEPHENS
PALO PINTO
PARKER
TARRANT
DALLAS
ROCKWALL
KAUFMAN
VAN ZANDT
SMITH
HARRISON
GREGG
RUSK
PANOLA
ANDREWS
MARTIN
HOWARD
MITCHELL
NOLAN
TAYLOR
CALLAHAN
EASTLAND
ERATH
HOOD
JOHNSON
ELLIS
HENDERSON
SOMERVELL
HILL
NAVARRO
ANDERSON
CHEROKEE
SHELBY
NACOGDOCHES
EL PASO
HUDSPETH
CULBERSON
LOVING
WINKLER
ECTOR
MIDLAND
GLASSCOCK
STERLING
COKE
RUNNELS
COLEMAN
BROWN
COMANCHE
BOSQUE
FREESTONE
LIMESTONE
SAN AUGUSTINE
SABINE
REEVES
WARD
CRANE
UPTON
REAGAN
IRION
TOM GREEN
CONCHO
MCCULLOCH
MILLS
HAMILTON
CORYELL
MC LENNAN
HOUSTON
ANGELINA
NEWTON
JASPER
PECOS
CROCKETT
SCHLEICHER
MENARD
SAN SABA
LAMPASAS
BELL
FALLS
LEON
ROBERTSON
MADISON
TRINITY
POLK
TYLER
MASON
LLANO
BURNET
MILAM
BRAZOS
WALKER
SAN JACINTO
HARDIN
JEFF DAVIS
TERRELL
SUTTON
KIMBLE
WILLIAMSON
BURLESON
GRIMES
MONTGOMERY
LIBERTY
ORANGE
PRESIDIO
BREWSTER
GILLESPIE
BLANCO
TRAVIS
LEE
WASHINGTON
WALLER
HARRIS
JEFFERSON
VAL VERDE
EDWARDS
KERR
KENDALL
HAYS
BASTROP
FAYETTE
AUSTIN
CHAMBERS
REAL
BANDERA
COMAL
CALDWELL
COLORADO
FT. BEND
GALVESTON
KINNEY
UVALDE
MEDINA
BEXAR
GUADALUPE
GONZALES
LAVACA
WHARTON
BRAZORIA
WILSON
DEWITT
JACKSON
MATAGORDA
MAVERICK
ZAVALA
FRIO
ATASCOSA
KARNES
VICTORIA
GOLIAD
CALHOUN
DIMMIT
LA SALLE
MC MULLEN
LIVE OAK
BEE
REFUGIO
WEBB
DUVAL
JIM WELLS
SAN PATRICIO
ARANSAS
NUECES
KLEBERG
ZAPATA
JIM HOGG
BROOKS
KENEDY
STARR
HIDALGO
WILLACY
CAMERON
TEXAS
SCALE
0
25
50
75
100
MILES

Tentative boundaries for library districts determined by Texas State Library in cooperation with the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association, August, 1966.

Public libraries designated by Texas State Library as Major Resource Centers:

Abilene
Amarillo
Austin
Corpus Christi
Dallas
El Paso
Fort Worth
Houston
Lubbock
San Antonio

FIG. V-2

SECTION VI

METHODS OF ANALYSIS EMPLOYED

In conducting the quantitative survey of the public libraries in the State of Texas, the following statistical presentations were prepared:

A. Individual Statistical Profile of each library, to include comparisons of key statistics to published standards and to averages within population groupings. The population groups were established as follows:

GROUPS	POPULATION SERVED	NO. OF LIBRARIES
I	0 through 2,499	45
II	2,500 through 4,999	61
III	5,000 through 9,999	77
IV	10,000 through 24,999	95
V	25,000 through 50,000	36
VI	Over 50,000	33

These groupings were selected to coincide with the population groups upon which the published standards were based, and to allow significant comparison of statistics between libraries. A sample of the profile format is given in Figure VI-1, with explanation of each line item detailed in Appendix A. These profiles are filed as Annex A to this report. The compiled set is available for examination and single profiles are available on request from the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, Austin, Texas.

B. Summary of public library statistics by county, including analysis of city and county government support of libraries within the county as compared to 1965 assessed tax valuation and county income. See Figure VI-2 for a sample of this summary, and Appendix B for a detailed explanation of each line item on the summary. These summaries are filed as Annex B to this report. The compiled set is available for examination and single county summaries are available on request from the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, Austin, Texas.

C. Summary of public library statistics by Major Resource Center Area. In addition to summarizing within a several county area the data presented in the individual library profiles and county summary reports, additional data was utilized to allow for the measurement of population density in the area of service. These summaries reflect the resources and level of service available in a potential "library district" area. They are included in this report as Appendix D. Detailed explanation of each line item of summary information is given in Appendix C.

D. Special Analysis Methods were employed for presentation of some key data in Section VII of this report. These methods will be explained in detail in that section where appropriate.

The data sources described in Section V yielded over 62,000 distinct items of information which were: (1) checked for accuracy; (2) organized for manipulation and computation; (3) sorted, summarized, and tabulated for analysis; and (4) organized in several forms for presentation. This task could not have been accomplished without the extensive use of a high-speed digital computer. The data manipulation system designed and implemented by the staff of Management Services Associates, Inc., is comprised of over two dozen specially written computer programs.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY STUDY
INDIVIDUAL LIBRARY PROFILE

NUMBER: 88
CLASSIFICATION BY POPULATION SERVED: OVER 50000
NAME: DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY
CITY: DALLAS TEXAS
COUNTY: DALLAS
COUNTY NUMBER: 57
LIBRARIAN: MRS LILLIAN M BRADSHAW
POPULATION SERVED 1965: 810000.
% CHANGE FROM 1960: 19.17

	1965 REPORT	STANDARD	RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD	GROUP AVERAGE	RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE
LIBRARY COLLECTION					
VOLUMES ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	821377.00			156058.09	5.26
VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED	1.01	1.200	.85	.73	1.38
NEW VOLUMES ADDED IN LAST YEAR	98131.00				
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA	.12	.100	1.21	.07	1.81
VOLUMES WITHDRAWN IN LAST YEAR	42236.00				
AS % OF VOLUMES ON HAND	5.14	5.000	1.03	3.43	1.50
PERIODICALS RECEIVED (BY TITLE)	3507.00				
UTILIZATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:					
REGISTERED BORROWERS:					
ADULT	N.A.				
JUVENILE	N.A.				
TOTAL	301743.00				
PER CAPITA	.37			.33	1.11
CIRCULATION:					
ADULT FICTION	N.A.				
ADULT NON-FICTION	N.A.				
PER REGISTERED ADULT BORROWER	N.A.			4.81	N.A.
JUVENILE NON-FICTION	N.A.				
PER REGISTERED JUV. BORROWER	N.A.			5.30	N.A.
TOTAL	3465402.00				
PER CAPITA	4.28			2.97	1.44
PER REGISTERED BORROWER	11.48			11.23	1.02
% OF TOTAL COLLECTION	421.90			421.84	1.00
HOURS SERVICE PER WEEK	69.00	66.000	1.05	61.13	1.13
AVERAGE CIRCULATION PER HOUR	965.83			176.37	5.48

FIGURE VI-1

NUMBER: 88
NAME: DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

	1965 REPORT	STANDARD	RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD	GROUP AVERAGE	RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE
NUMBER OF BRANCHES	12.00			2.27	5.28
NUMBER OF STATIONS	.00			1.00	.00
NUMBER OF BOOKMOBILES	3.00			1.00	3.00
FINANCES:					
RECEIPTS:					
TOTAL INCOME	2281694.00				
TOTAL INCOME PER CAPITA	2.82	3.500	.80	1.10	2.56
INCOME PER VOLUME ON HAND	2.78			1.52	1.83
INCOME FROM CITY GOVERNMENT	2137394.00				
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT	.00				
TOTAL INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY	2137394.00				
% TOTAL INCOME	93.68	75.000	1.25	91.82	1.02
PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	2.64			1.03	2.57
CITY OR COUNTY BOND ISSUES	.00				
OTHER INCOME:					
ENDOWMENTS OR INVESTMENTS	.00				
GIFTS	.00				
FEES, MEMBERSHIPS	5000.00				
FINES	100000.00				
RENTALS	1400.00				
OTHER	37900.00				
EXPENDITURES:					
BOOKS	327000.00				
EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE # 1	N.A.			3.45	N.A.
PERIODICALS	23000.00				
TOTAL BOOKS AND PERIODICALS	350000.00				
% TOTAL INCOME	15.34	18.000	.85	19.44	.79
SALARIES					
LIBRARY STAFF	1313886.00				
% TOTAL INCOME	57.58	65.000	.89	56.93	1.01
EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE # 2	N.A.			14.96	N.A.
EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE # 3	16.72			12.46	1.34

FIGURE VI-1

```
NUMBER:    58
NAME:  DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

                                                                         RATIO OF                   RATIO OF
                                              1969                       ACTUAL TO      GROUP       ACTUAL TO
                                             REPORT       STANDARD       STANDARD      AVERAGE      AVERAGE
                                             ------       --------       --------      -------      -------

   OPERATING EXPENSES                     448265.00
      % OF TOTAL INCOME                       19.69        17.000          1.16          17.50         1.13
   COST PER UNIT CIRCULATION                    .13                                        .07         1.85
   RATIO OF OPERATING TO SALARY EXP.            .30          .261          1.16            .30         1.02
   ESTIMATED SALARY EXPENSE PER HOUR           1.21                                       1.19         1.02

 PERSONNEL:
  LIBRARY STAFF                               302.00                                     38.07         7.93
  BUILDING STAFF                                .00
  TOTAL STAFF                                 302.00
  RATIO LIBRARY STAFF TO POP. SERVED            .93         1.000           .93            .42         2.22
  VOLUMES PER STAFF                          2719.79                                   4968.09          .55
  NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS             78.00
  RATIO TO LIBRARY STAFF                        .26

  SALARIES:
     LIBRARIAN                              14000.00                                   7665.58         1.82
     ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN                    11000.00                                   6293.91         1.75
     DEPARTMENT HEADS                        8328.00                                   5188.50         1.61
     PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS                 6294.00                                   4570.57         1.38
     CLERICAL ASSISTANTS                     4368.00                                   3203.92         1.36


 GENERAL
  TYPE OF BOARD (ADMINISTRATIVE OR ADVISORY) ADVISORY
  MEMBERSHIP IN CPC:       NO
  DEPOSITORY LIBRARY:      YES
  TERMS OF USE:            FREE
  PHOTOCOPY EQUIPMENT:     NO
  RECORD COLLECTION:       YES
  FILM COLLECTION:         YES
  MICROFILM EQUIPMENT:     YES
  MICROFILM COLLECTION:    YES
  INTER LIBRARY LOAN
     ARRANGEMENT:          NO
```

FIGURE VI-8

```
                         TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES
                           SUMMARY BY COUNTY

COUNTY NAME:              ECTOR
COUNTY NUMBER:                  68
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:             1
1965 COUNTY POPULATION:      95000.
1965 POPULATION SERVED:      95000.

   BOOK STOCK (VOLUMES ON HAND)                                  96288.
   VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED                              1.014

   INCOME FROM CITY GOVERNMENT                                       0
   INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT                                101000.
   INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT                       101000.
   TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES                                    101000.

   ASSESSED VALUATION                                        196109400.
   ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT (12./$100 VALUATION)                235332.
   COUNTY SUPPORT AS % OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT                  [illegible]

   TOTAL INCOME OF COUNTY (DEFINED BY GILMER-AIKEN)          276000000.
   INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT PER
      $100,000 COUNTY INCOME                                 [illegible]
   PER CAPITA INCOME OF COUNTY (DEFINED BY GILMER-AIKEN)     [illegible]
   TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION [illegible]


      RANK BY PER CAPITA INCOME OF COUNTY (GILMER-AIKEN)            31
      RANK BY % ALLOWABLE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT                         8
      RANK BY INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO
         TOTAL INCOME OF COUNTIES                                   22
      RANK BY VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED                     80
      RANK BY TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY SUPPORT PER $100
         ASSESSED VALUATION                                         23
```

FIGURE VI-2

SECTION VII

PRESENTATION OF SELECTED TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS

A. The Individual Statistical Profiles of each library were compiled in the manner described in Section VI-A. These profiles were divided into six groups according to the size of the population served.

The general statistics on "Population Served" and "Collections" of each of these groups are shown in Figure VII-1. Analysis of specific characteristics of these groups and comparison of group performance against published standards and group averages are presented in Figures VII-2 through VII-14. The characteristics examined in these charts are:

FIGURES	
2	Volumes Per Capita Served
3	Volumes Added Per Capita Served
4	% of Collection Withdrawn
5	Circulation Per Capita Served
6	Circulation as a % of Collection
7	Hours of Service Per Week
8	Total Income of Libraries
9	Government Support as a % of Total Income
10	Expenditures for Books and Periodicals as a % of Total Income
11	Cost Per Volume Purchased
12	Expenditures for Staff Salaries as a % of Total Income
13	Volumes on Hand Per Library Staff Member
14	Librarians' Salaries

B. The Summaries of Public Library Statistics by County were compiled in the manner described in Section VI-B. Figure VII-15 lists all counties in Texas and the rank of each county based upon:

(1) Volumes on hand per capita served

(2) Total city and county government support per $100 assessed valuation

(3) City and county government support as related to total income of the county as defined by the Gilmer-Aiken Act

(4) County government support as a percent of allowable support

(5) Per capita income of the county (as defined by Gilmer-Aiken)

Figures VII-16 through VII-20 summarize county activities in public libraries.

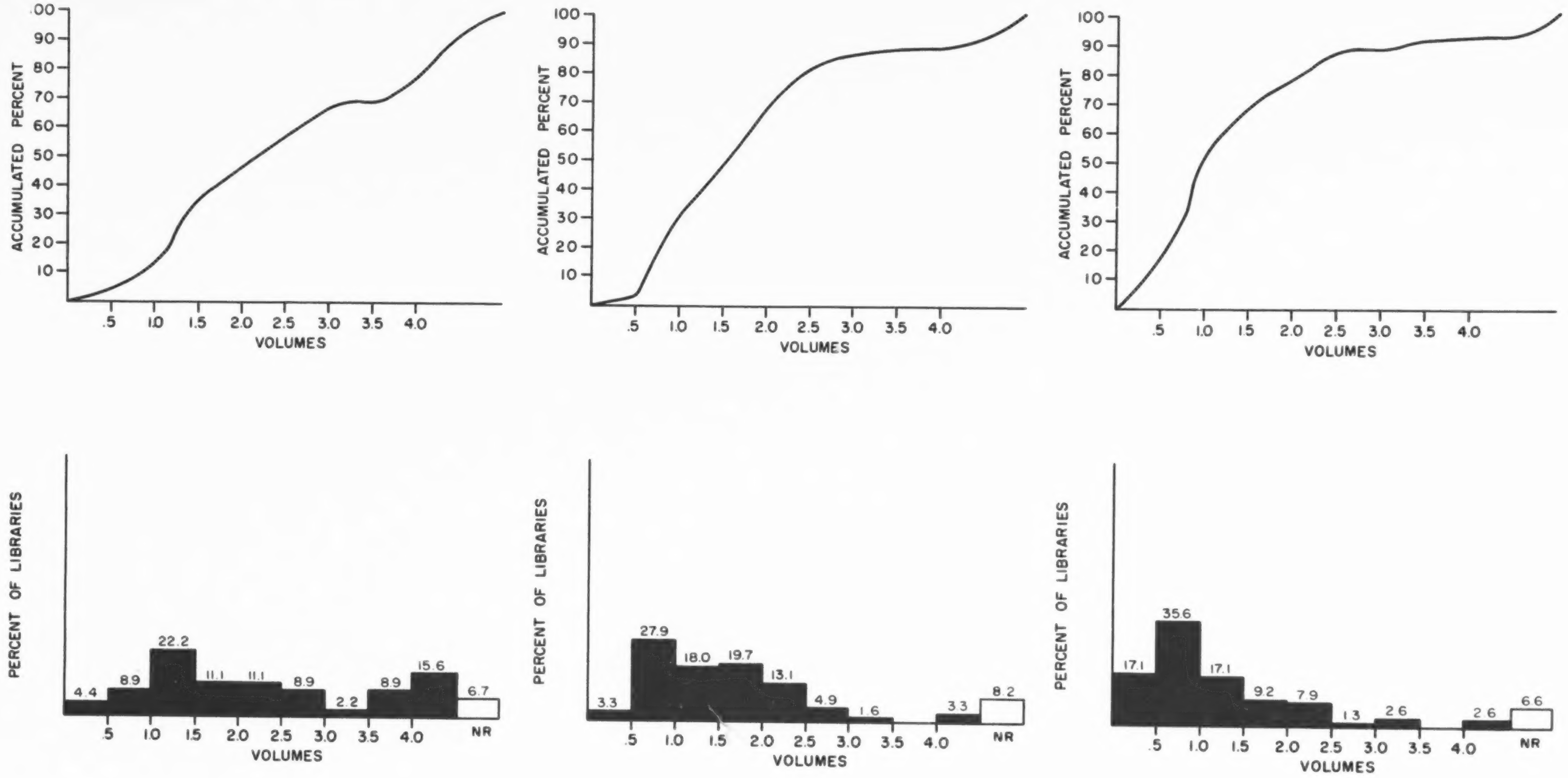
C. The presentation of data by Major Resource Center provides a summary of Texas Public Library statistics by geographical region. The Statewide Plan of the Texas Library Association recommends development of the library system concept in the State. These summaries are presented in the light of this plan. Through meetings of the Texas State Library Field Services Division with the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association and the librarians of the ten designated Major Resources Center Libraries held in July and August, 1966, the boundary lines of these areas have been established. (Fig. V-2)

The profile of each Major Resource Center Area is included in this report as Appendix D. Figures VII-21 through VII-28 present the statistics of each area in comparative tables including standards comparisons where possible.

POPULATION GROUPS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

GROUP NUMBER	LIMITS OF POPULATION SERVED	POPULATION SERVED	% OF TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	NUMBER OF LIBRARIES	% OF TOTAL LIBRARIES	VOLUMES ON HAND	% OF TOTAL VOLUMES ON HAND
I	Under 2,499	71,024	.7	45	12.9	151,074	1.8
II	2,500 - 4,999	218,689	2.2	61	17.6	307,965	3.6
III	5,000 - 9,999	551,562	5.6	76	21.9	609,947	7.2
IV	10,000 - 24,999	1,551,280	15.7	96	27.7	1,220,081	14.3
V	25,000 - 49,999	1,341,475	13.5	36	10.4	1,066,628	12.5
VI	Over 50,000	6,157,443	62.3	33	9.5	5,149,917	60.6
	TOTAL	9,891,473	100.0	347	100.0	8,505,612	100.0

FFIGURE VII-1



Group Average 2.71
Standard Min. 10,000 Vol.(3)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

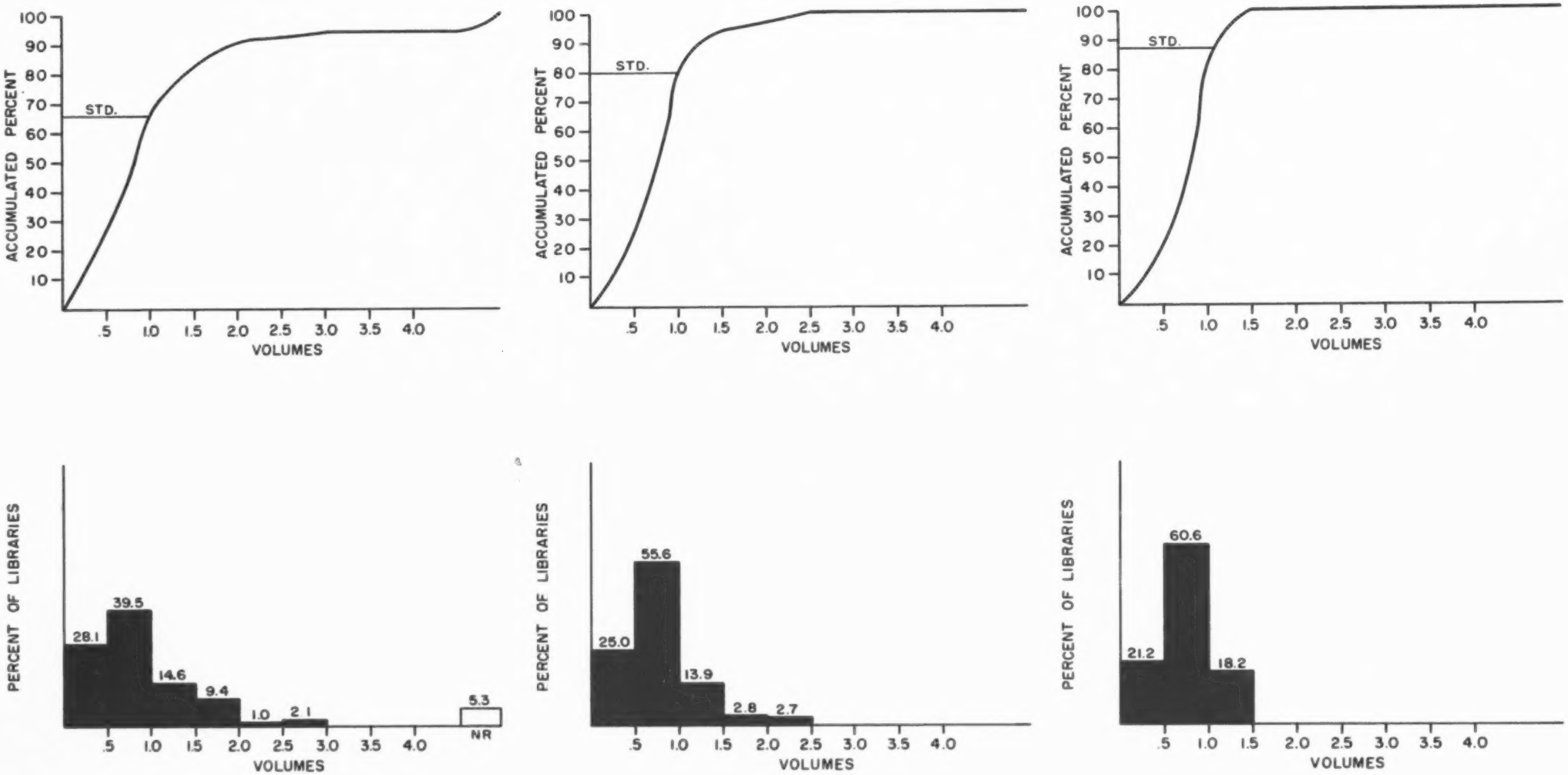
Group Average 1.59
Standard Min. 10,000 Vol.(3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average 1.23
Standard Min. 10,000 Vol.(3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-2a
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average .85
Standard 1.0 (3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

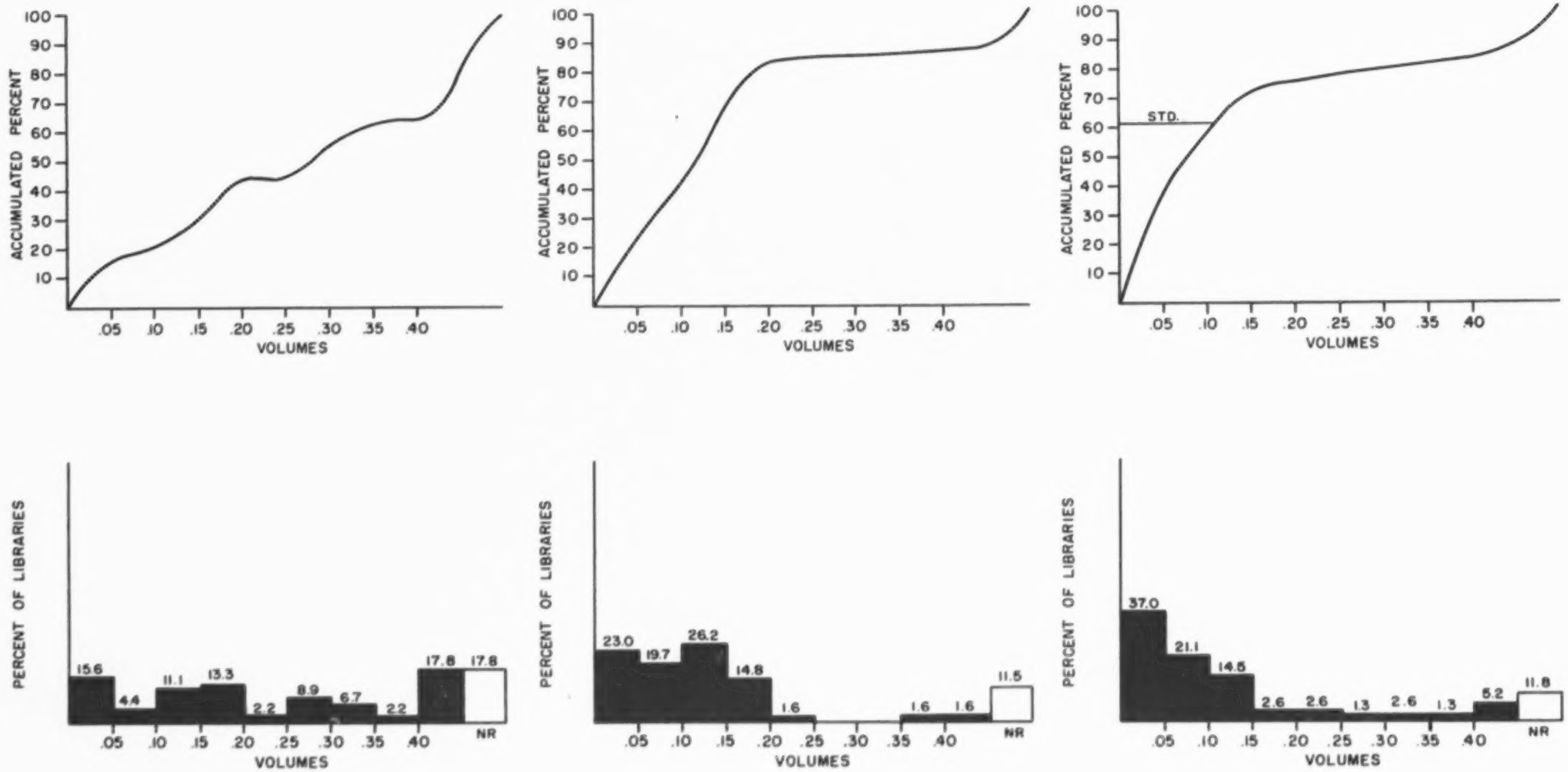
Group Average .79
Standard 1.0 (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average .73
Standard 1.2-2.0 (2)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-2b
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average .24
Standard Min 500 Vols. / Yr. (3)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

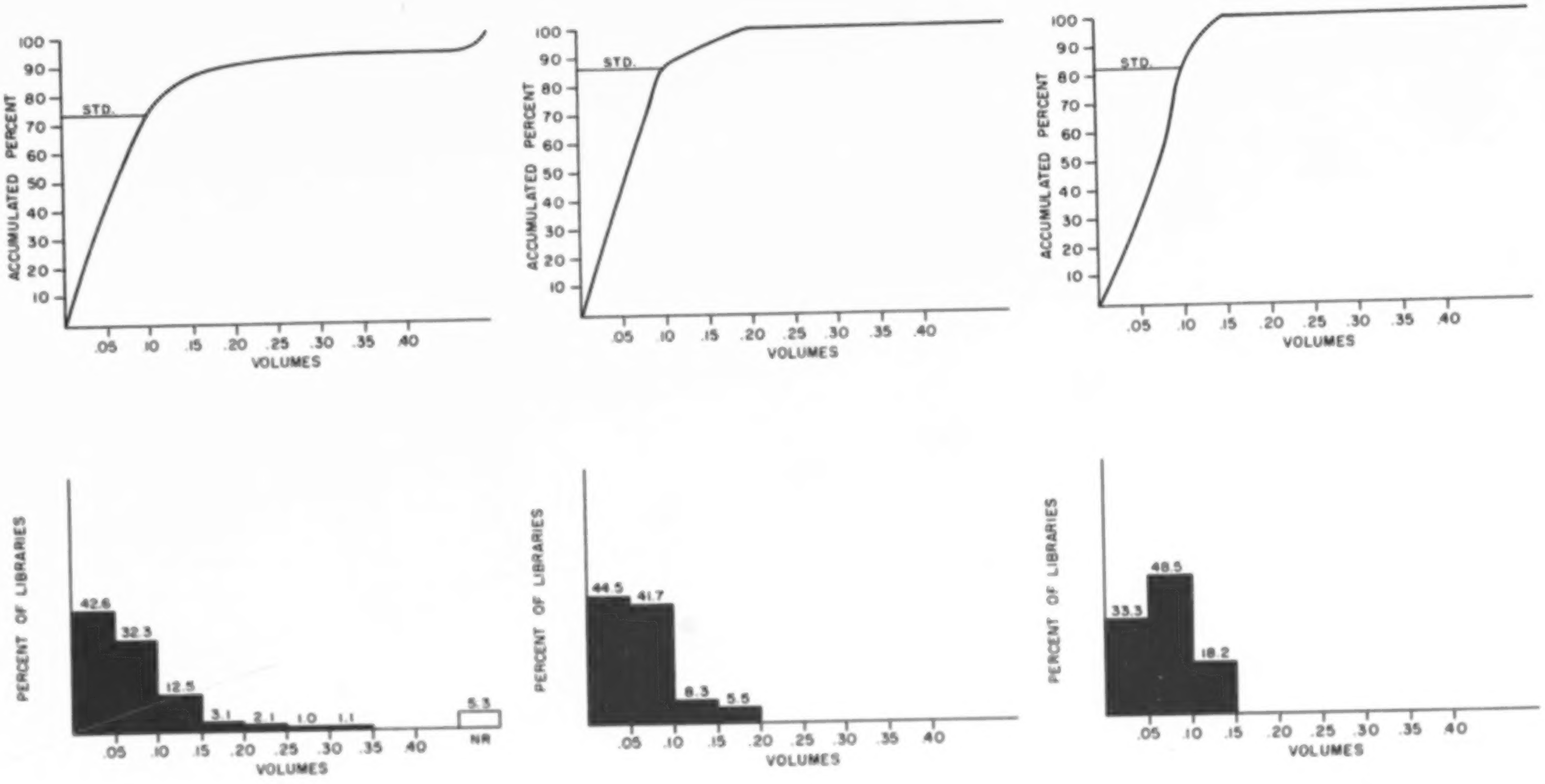
Group Average .11
Standard Min. 500 Vols. / Yr. (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average .11
Standard .10 (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-3a
VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average .07
Standard .10 (3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

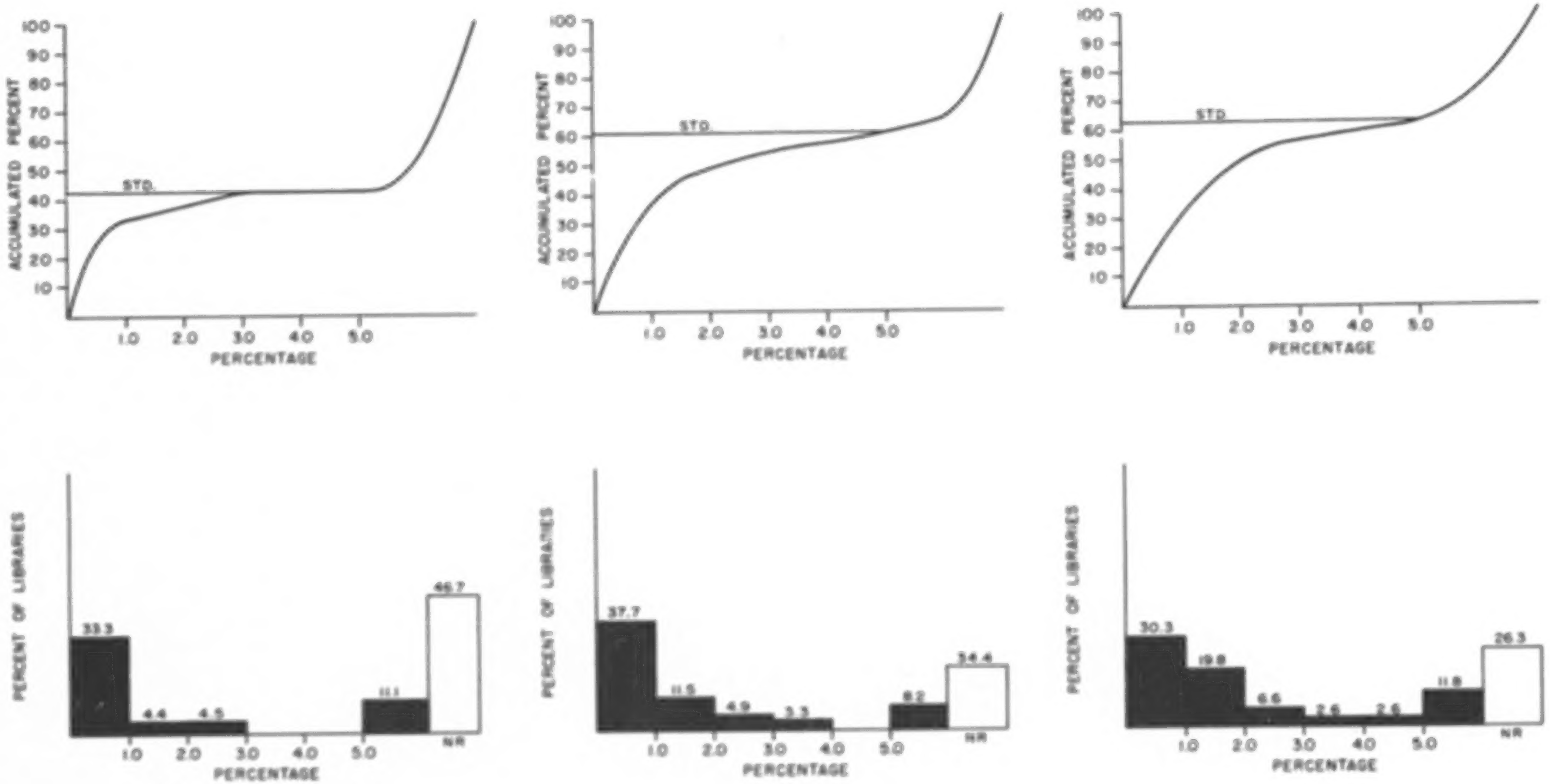
Group Average .06
Standard .10 (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average .07
Standard .10-.20 (2)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-3b
VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 2.84
Standard 5 (3)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

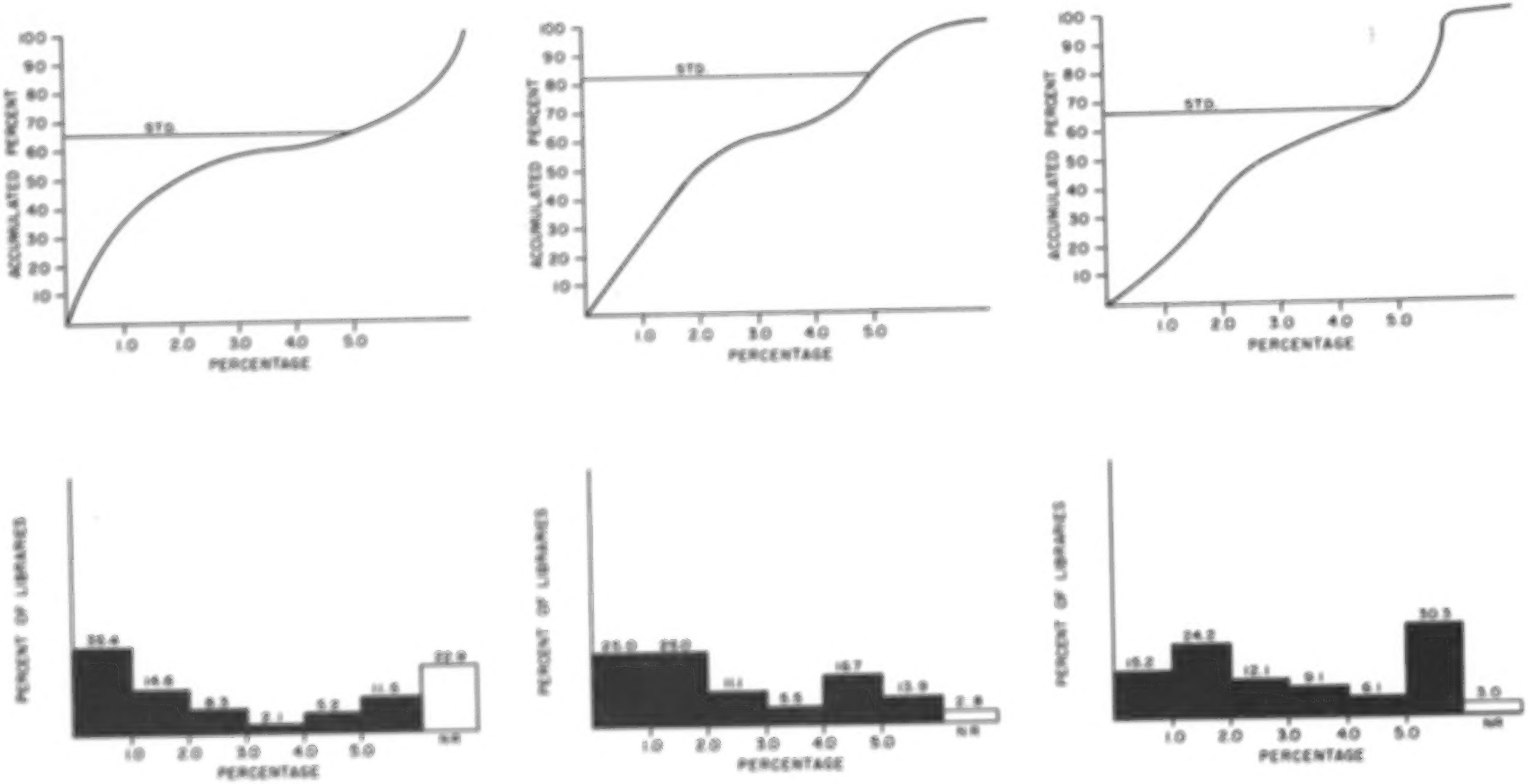
Group Average 1.69
Standard 5 (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average 3.65
Standard 5 (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-4a
VOLUMES WITHDRAWN AS A % OF VOLUMES ON HAND
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 2.95.
Standard 5.—(3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

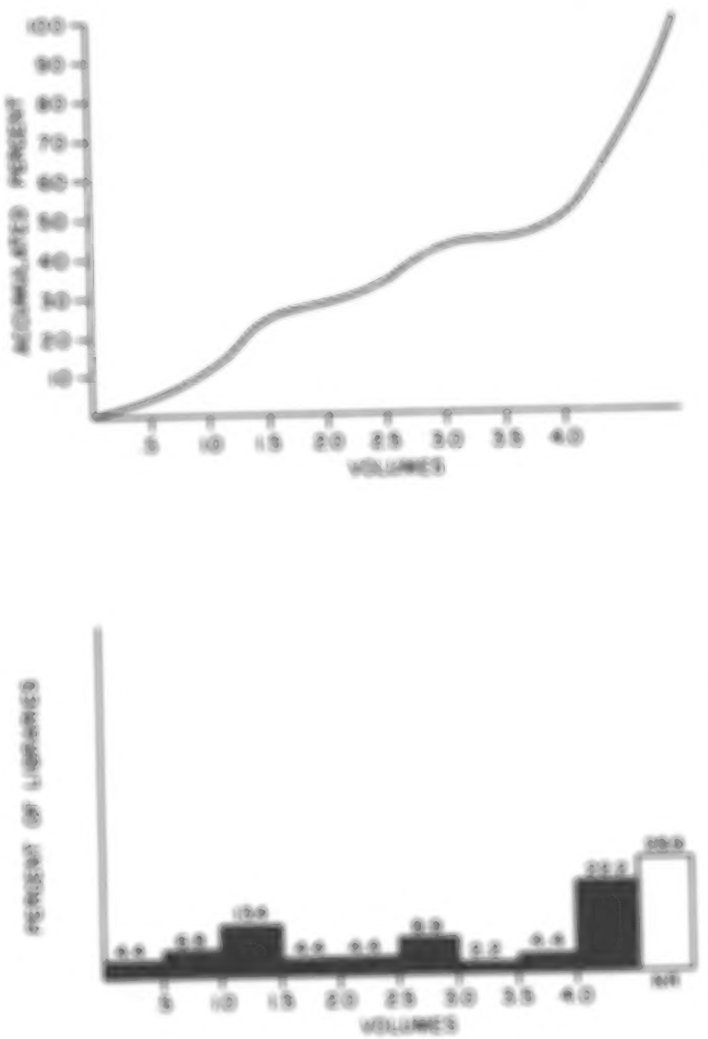
Group Average 2.77.
Standard 5.—(3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 3.43.
Standard 5.—(2)

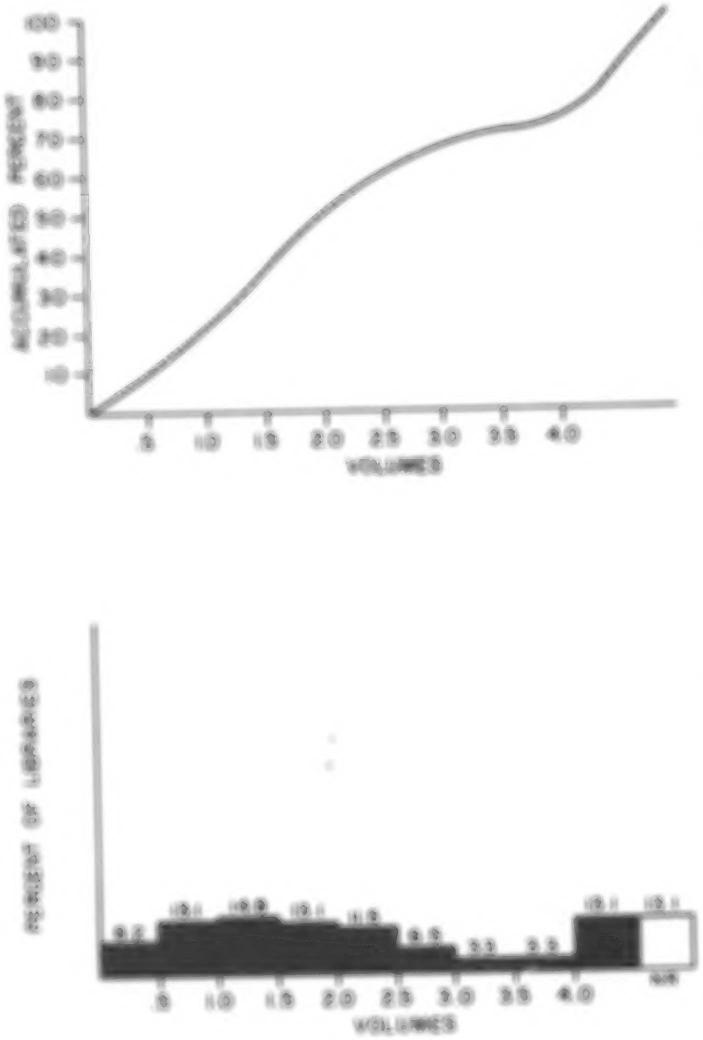
GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-4b
VOLUMES WITHDRAWN AS A % OF VOLUMES ON HAND
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



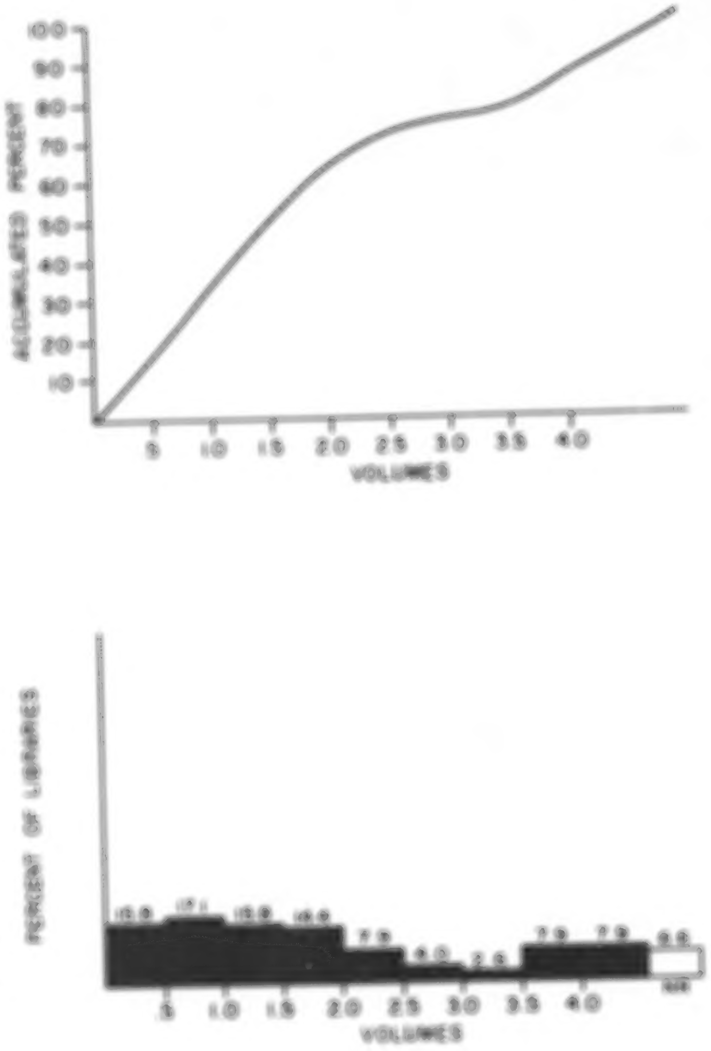
Group Average 3.03

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries



Group Average 2.40

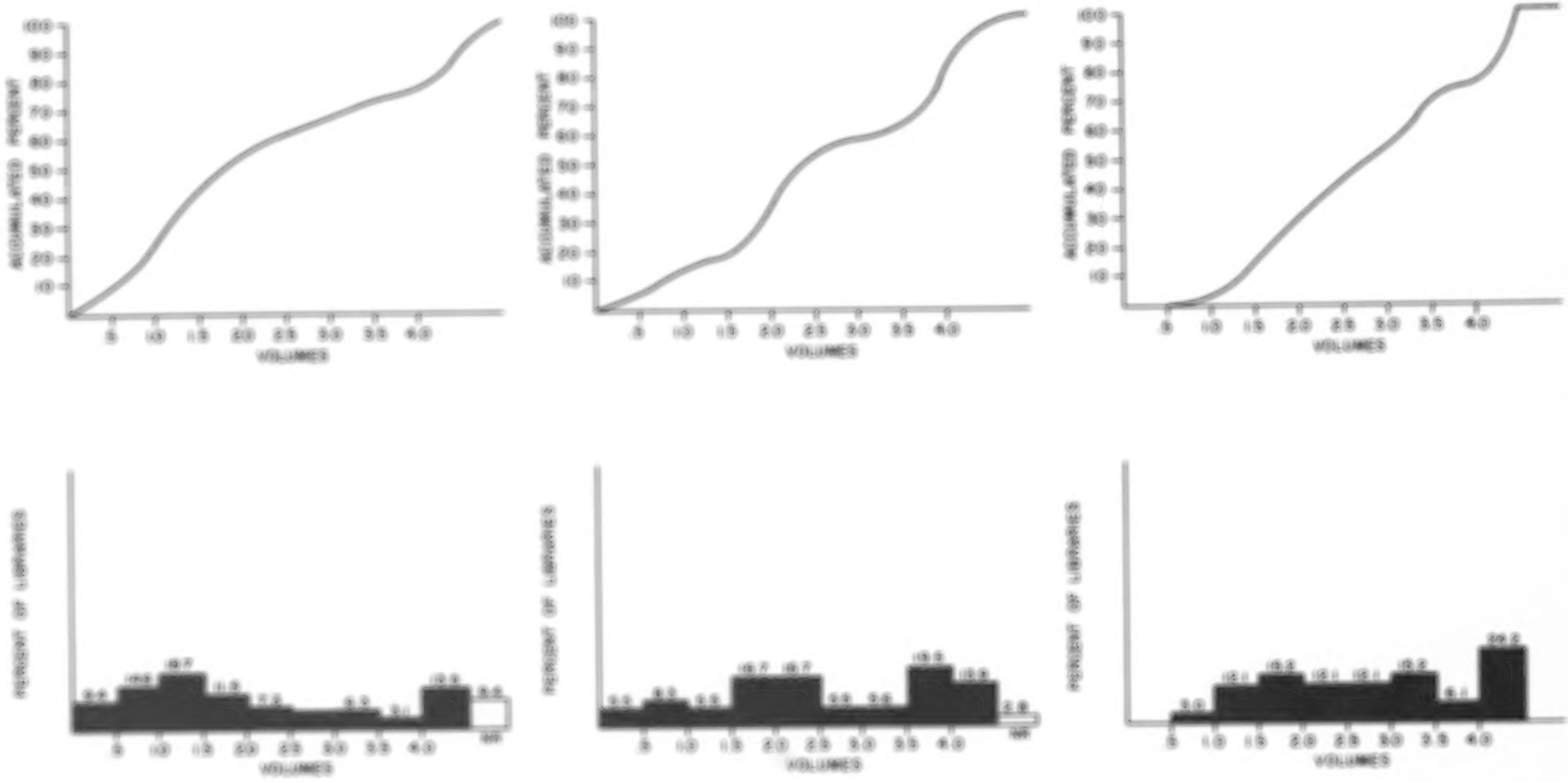
GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries



Group Average 1.89

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VIII-5a
CIRCULATION PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 2.15.

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
86 Libraries

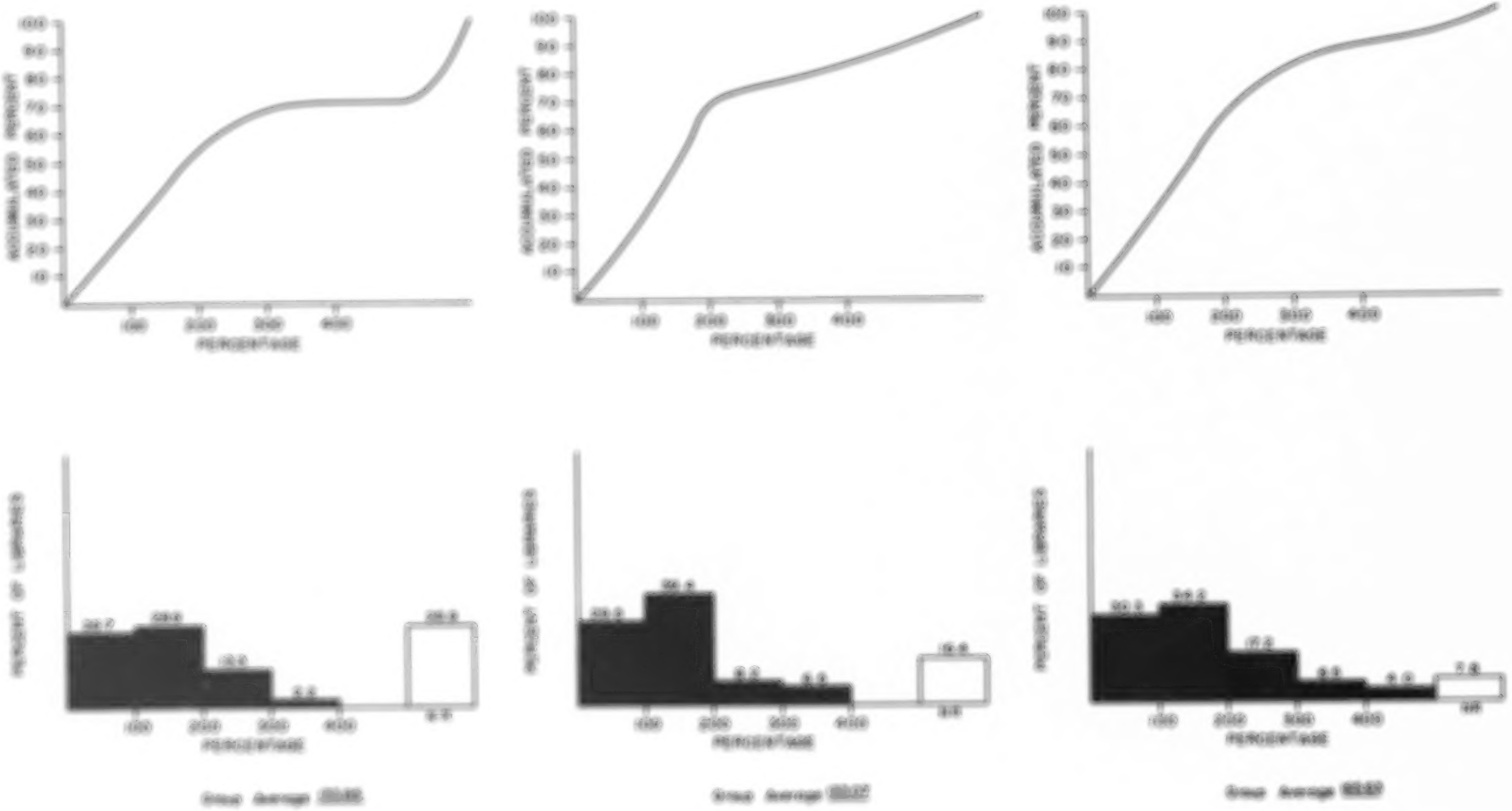
Group Average 2.72.

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 2.87.

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-5b
CIRCULATION PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

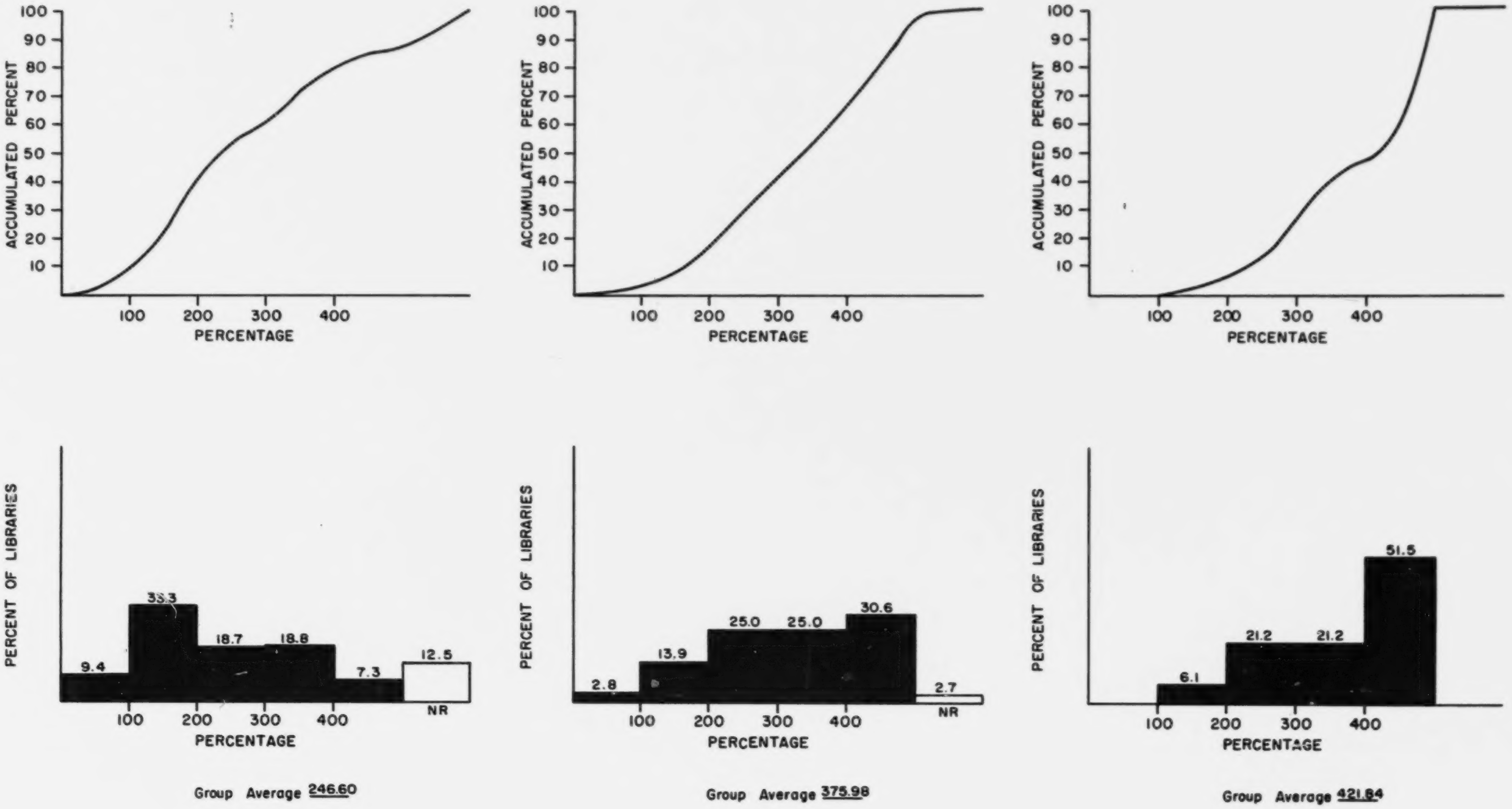


GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 25000
[illegible] Libraries

GROUP II
Population Served
25000 to 50000
51 Libraries

GROUP III
Population Served
50000 to [illegible]
[illegible] Libraries

FIGURE VII-6a
CIRCULATION AS A % OF TOTAL COLLECTION
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

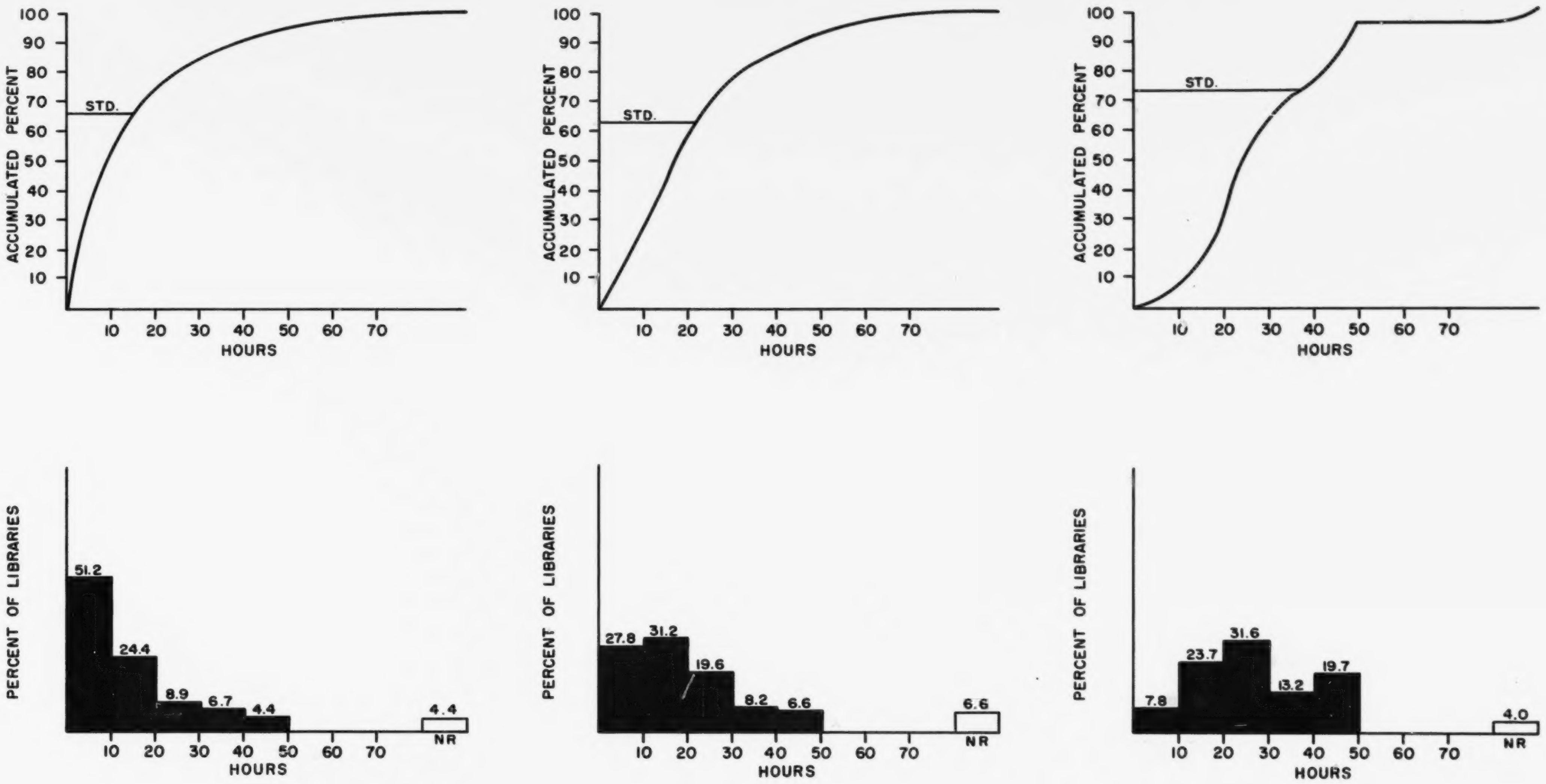


GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-6b
CIRCULATION AS A % OF TOTAL COLLECTION
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 12.76
Standard 15. (4)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

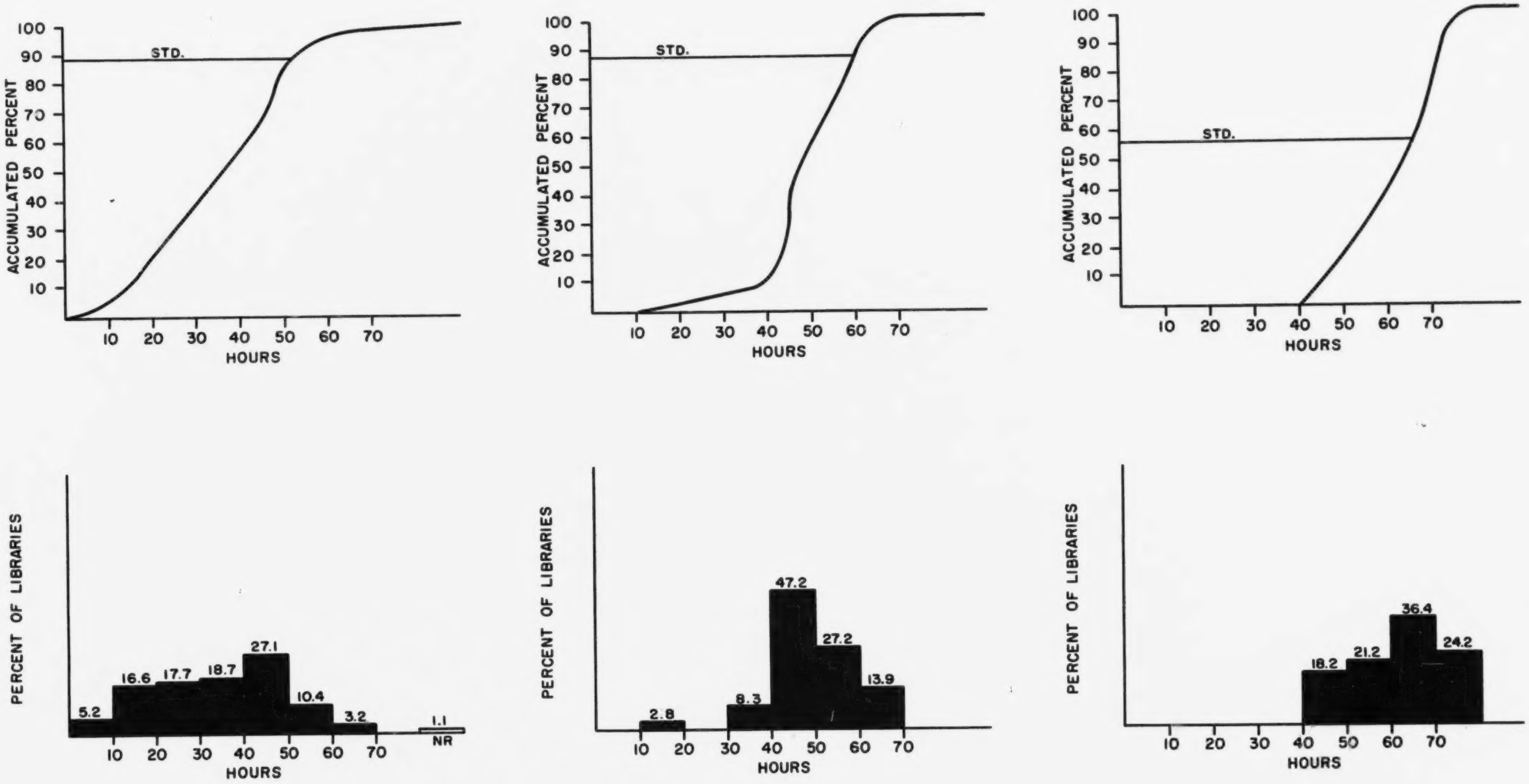
Group Average 17.44
Standard 22. (4)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average 25.22
Standard 37. (4)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-7a
HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 33.51
Standard 52. (4)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

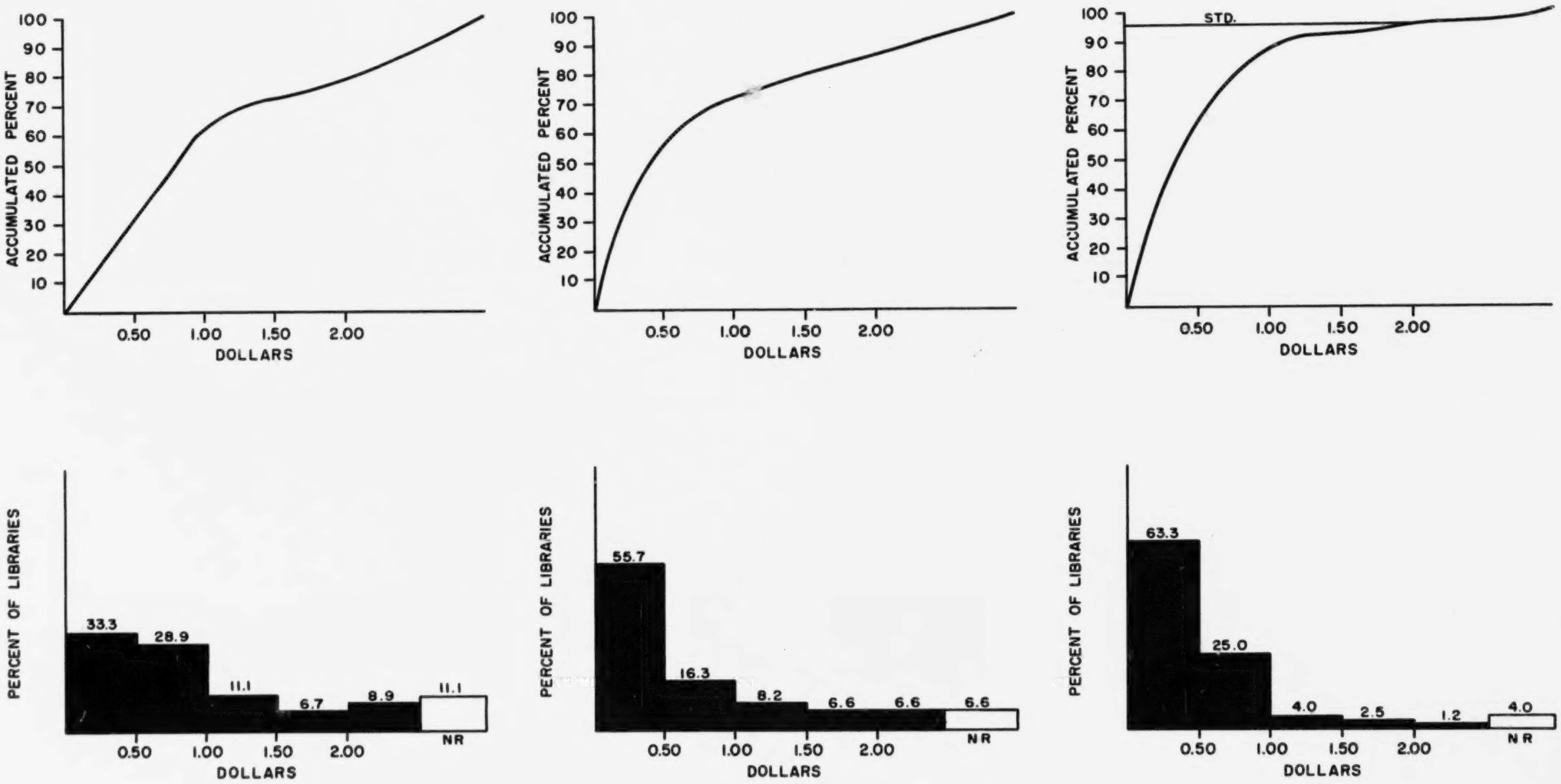
Group Average 48.00
Standard 60. (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 61.13
Standard 66. (2)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII - 7b
HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 1.20
Standard Min.10,000 Dollars (3)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

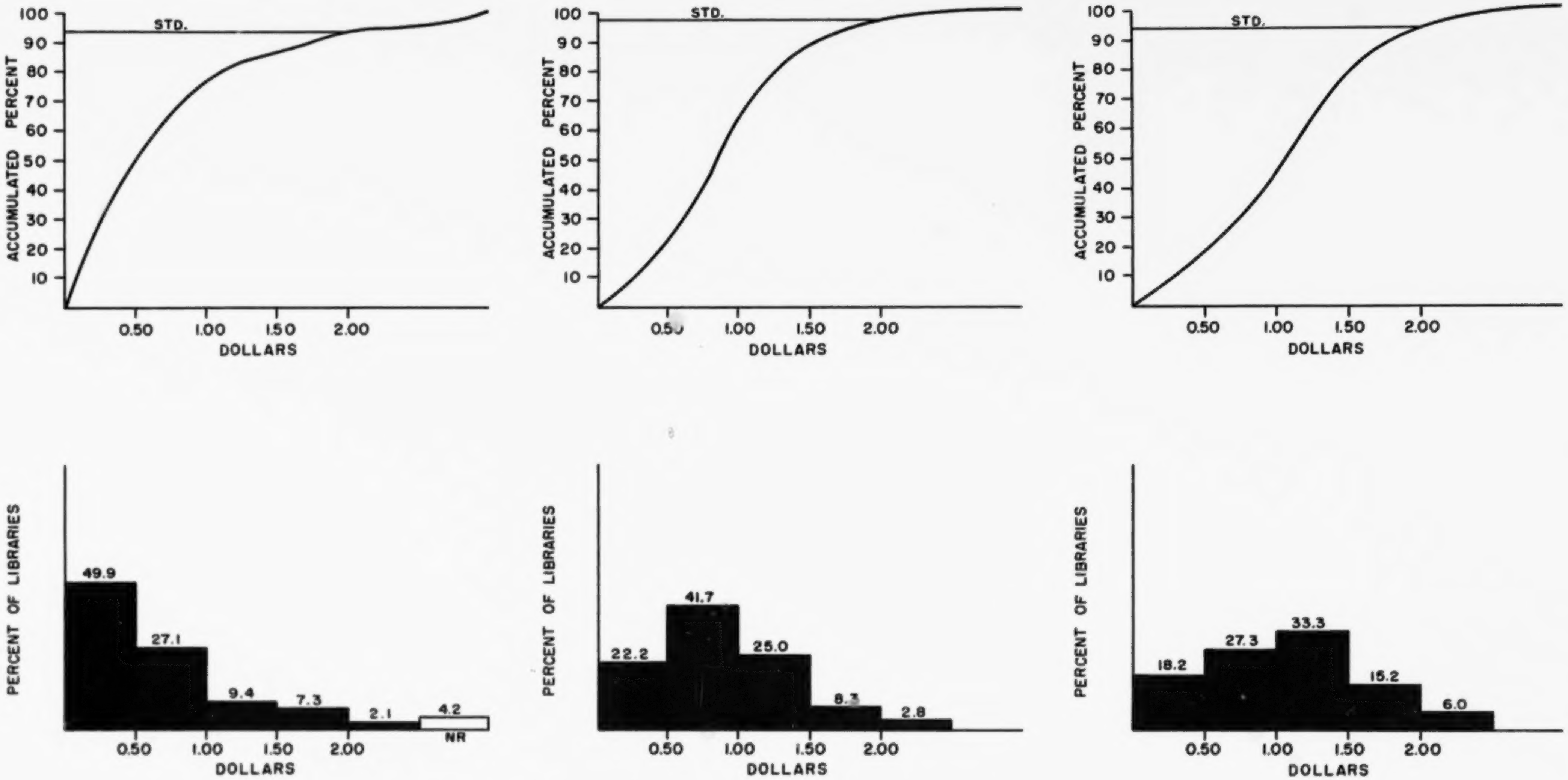
Group Average .75
Standard Min. 10,000 Dollars (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average .49
Standard 2^{00} (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-8a
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average .66
Standard $2.00 (3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

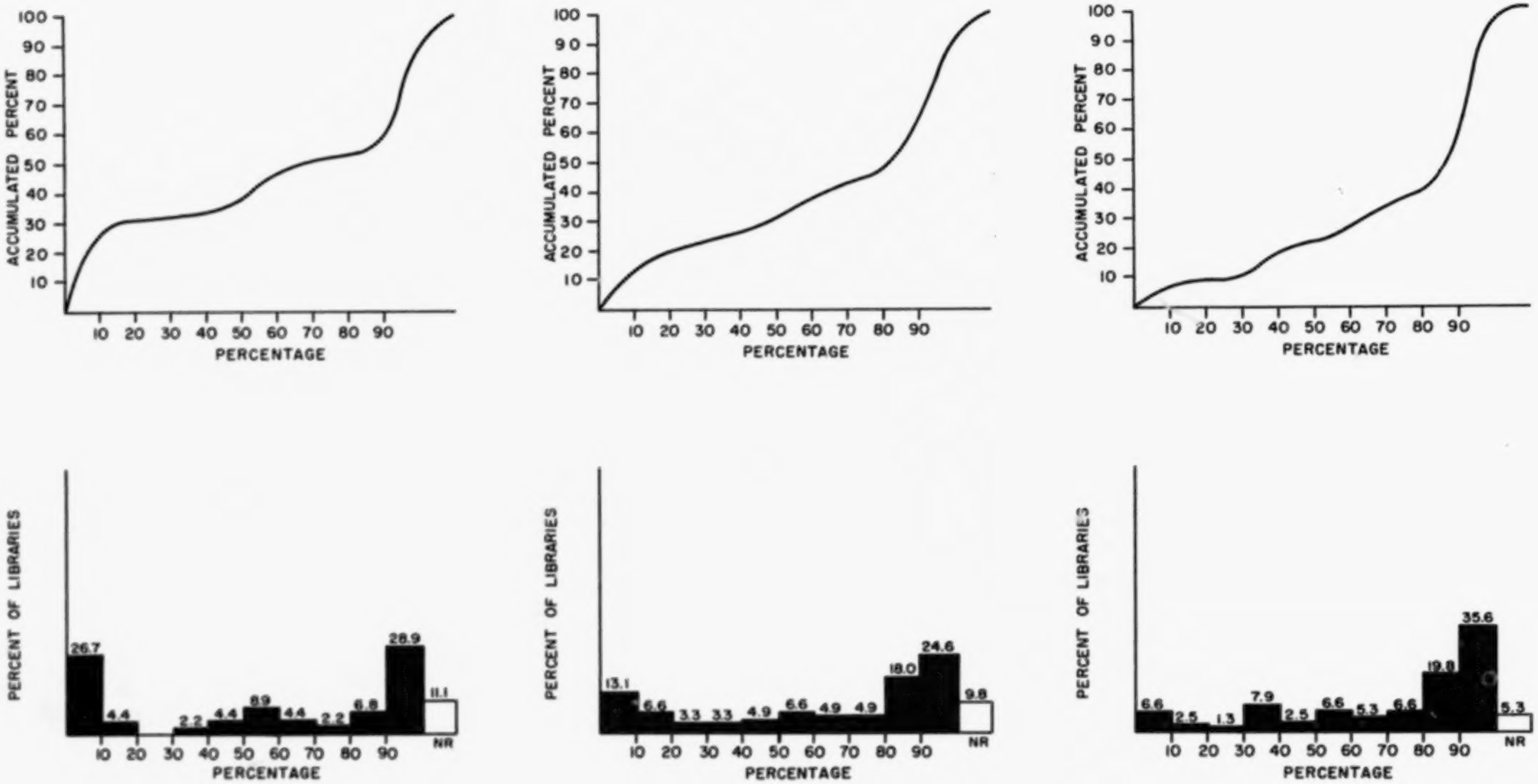
Group Average .90
Standard $2.00 (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 1.10
Standard $2.00 (2)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-8b
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 52.70

Group Average 61.13

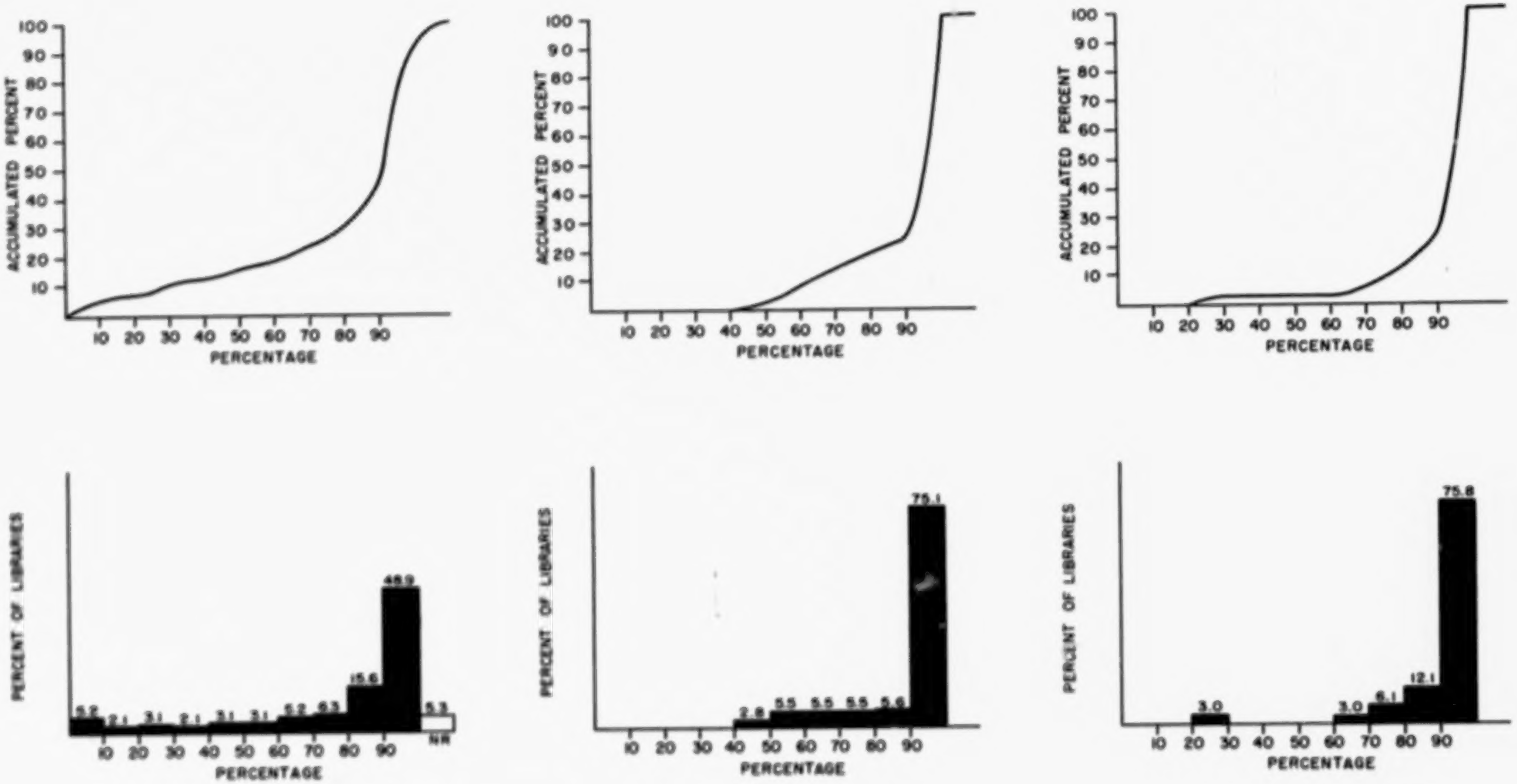
Group Average 71.46

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-9a
GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 90.19

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

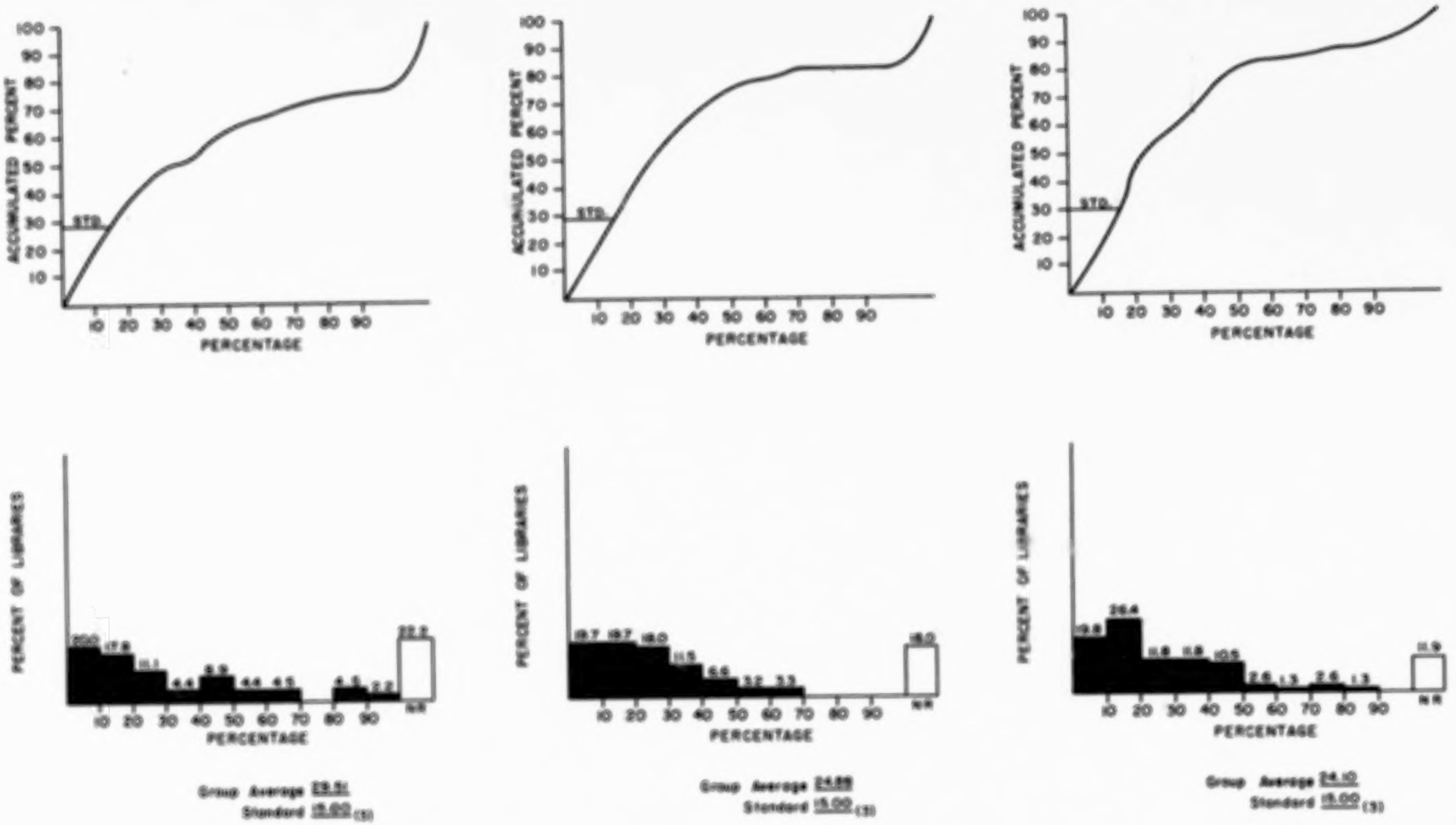
Group Average 90.20

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
56 Libraries

Group Average 91.82

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-9b
GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 23.51
Standard 15.00 (3)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

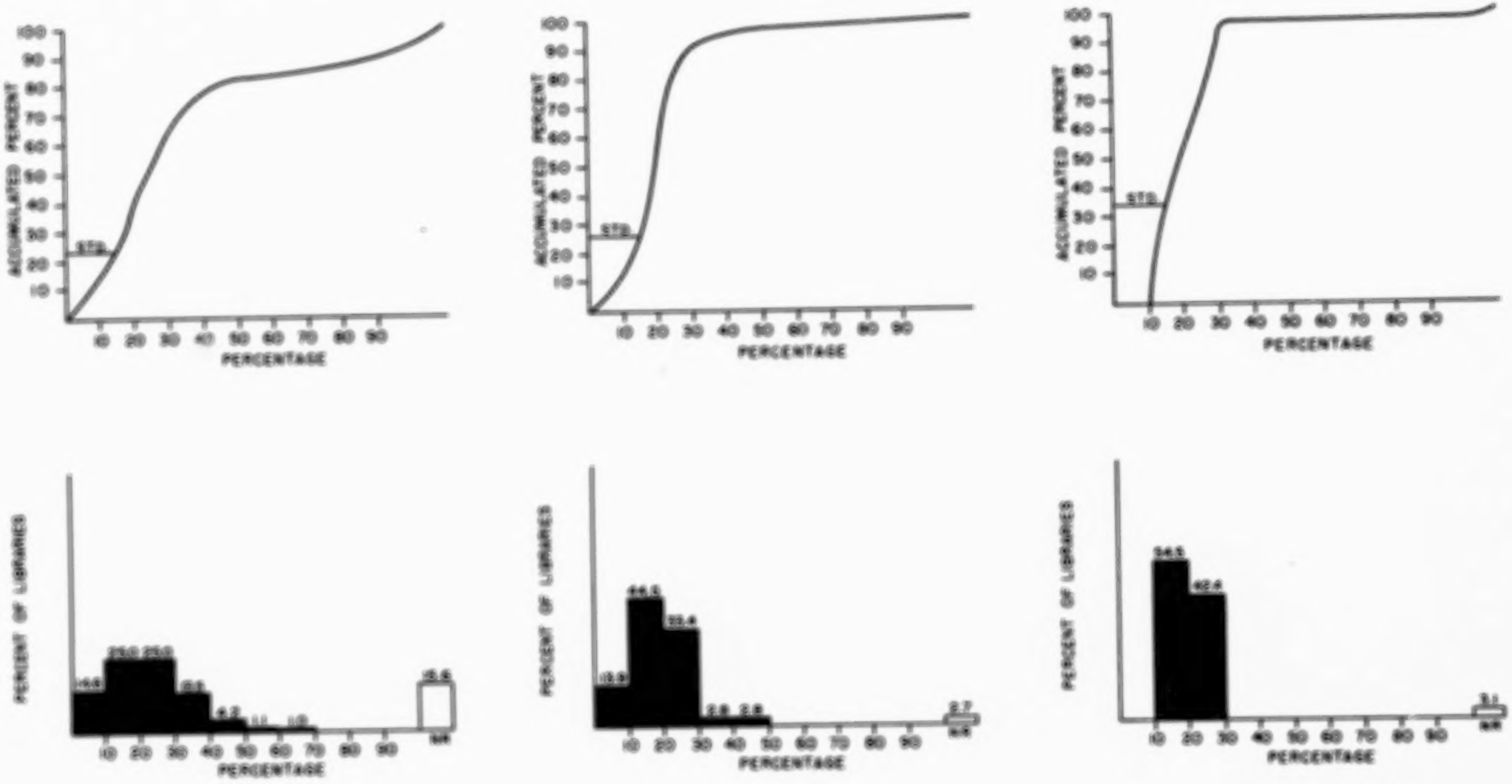
Group Average 24.89
Standard 15.00 (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average 24.10
Standard 15.00 (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-10a
EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS & PERIODICALS AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 22.22
Standard 15.00 (3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

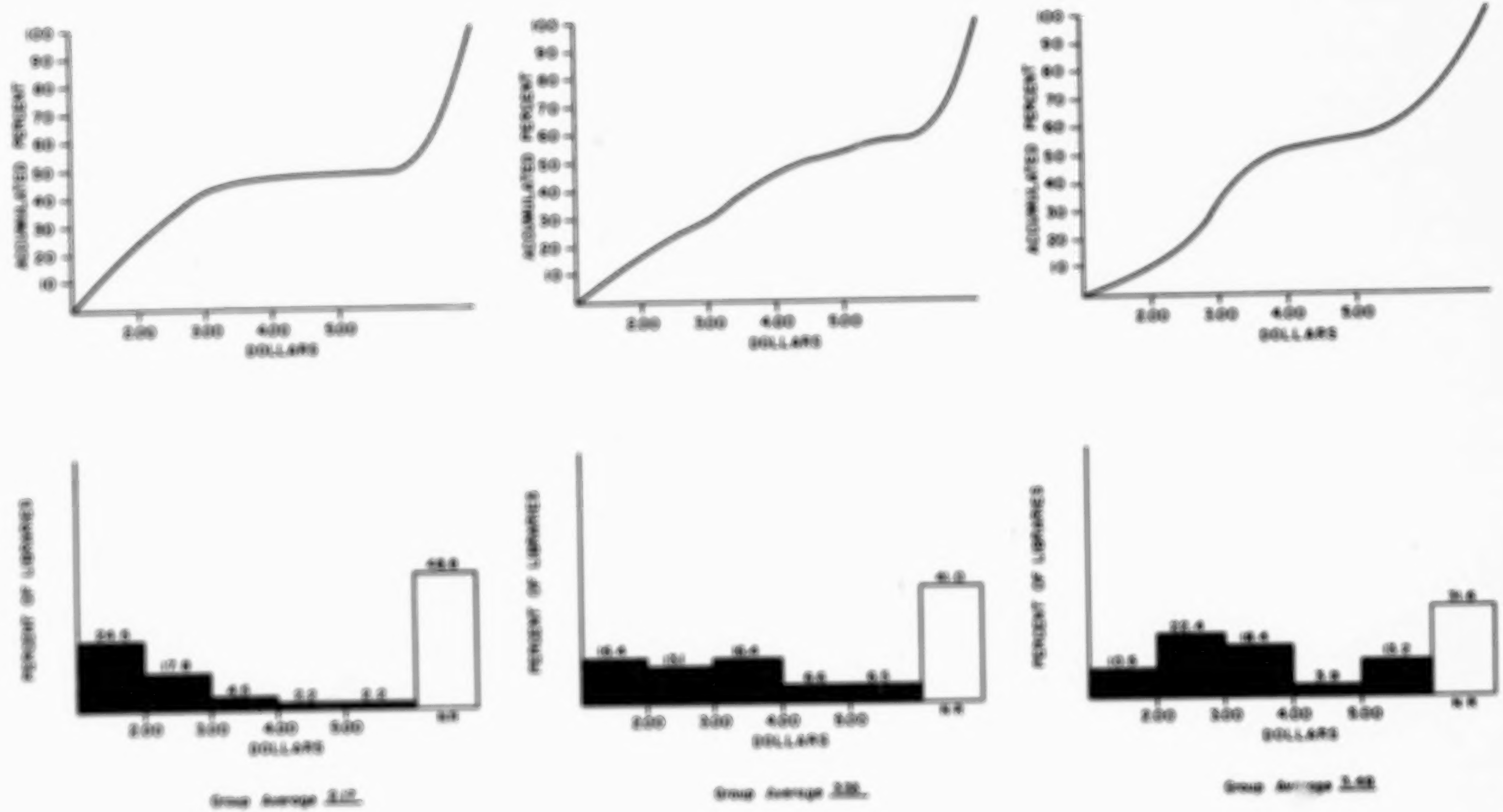
Group Average 15.24
Standard 15.00 (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 15.44
Standard 15.00-18.00 (2)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-10b
EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS & PERIODICALS AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

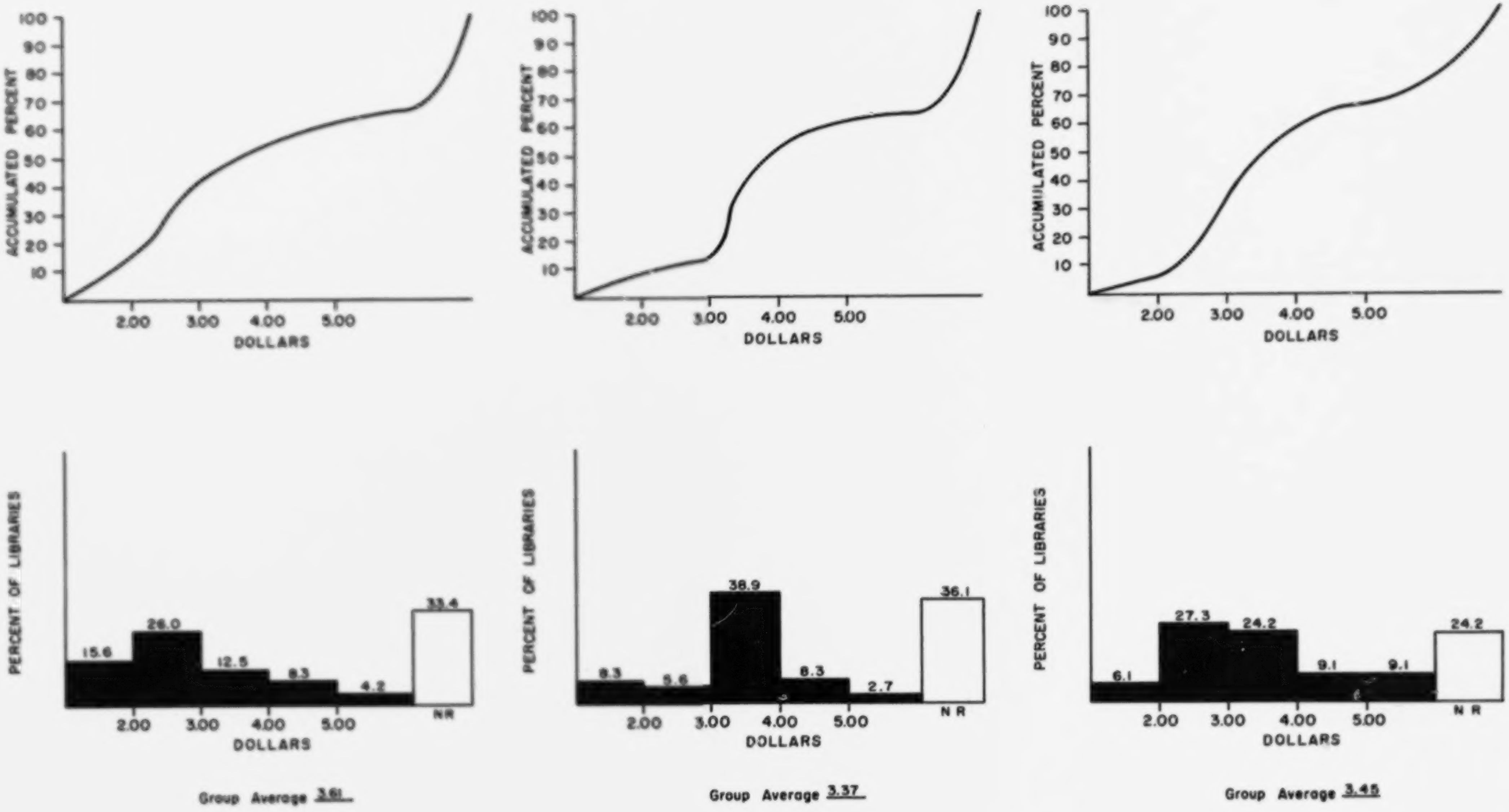


GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-11a
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS ÷ NUMBER OF BOOKS PURCHASED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

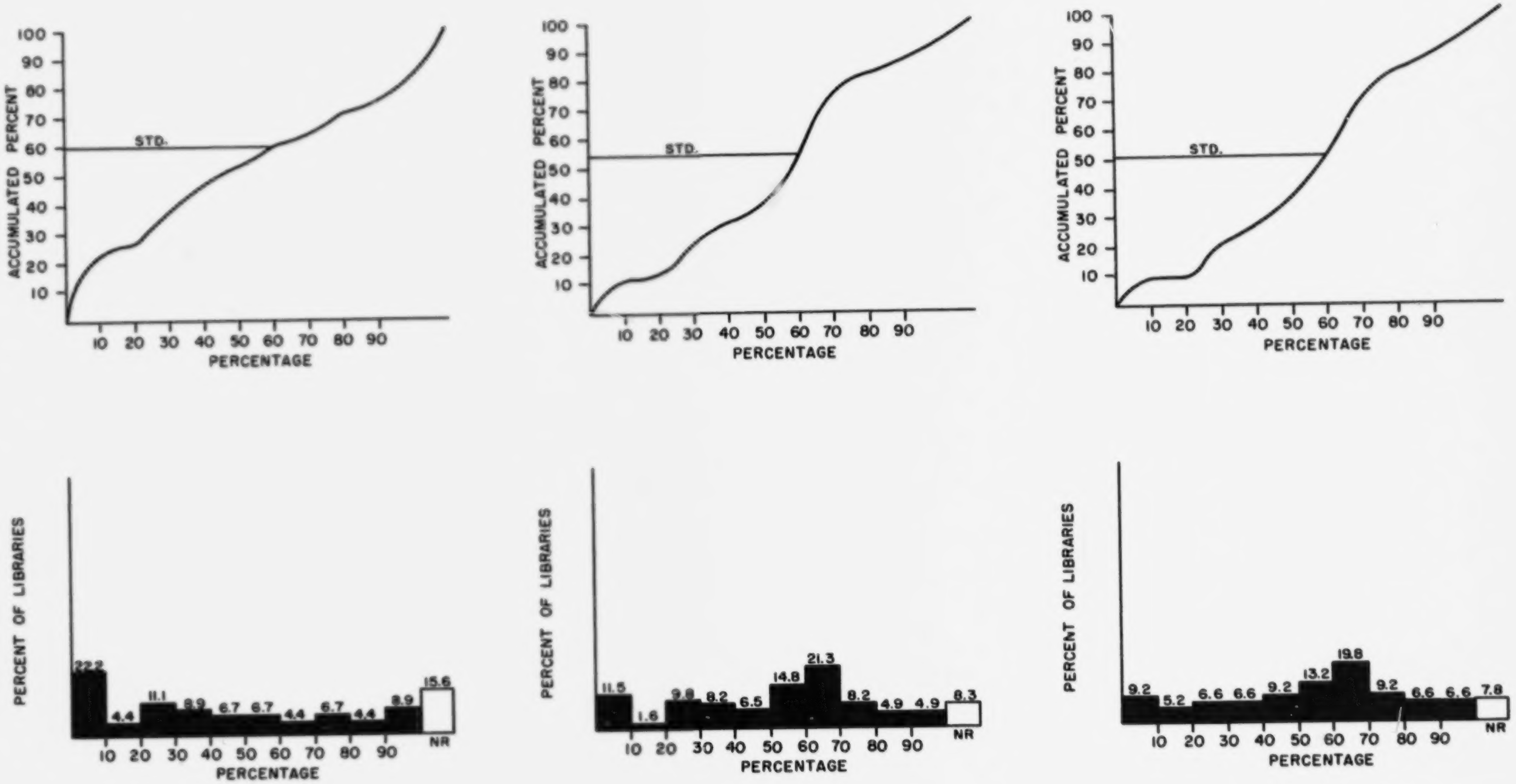


GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-IIb
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS ÷ NUMBER OF BOOKS PURCHASED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 41.30
Standard 60.0 (3)

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

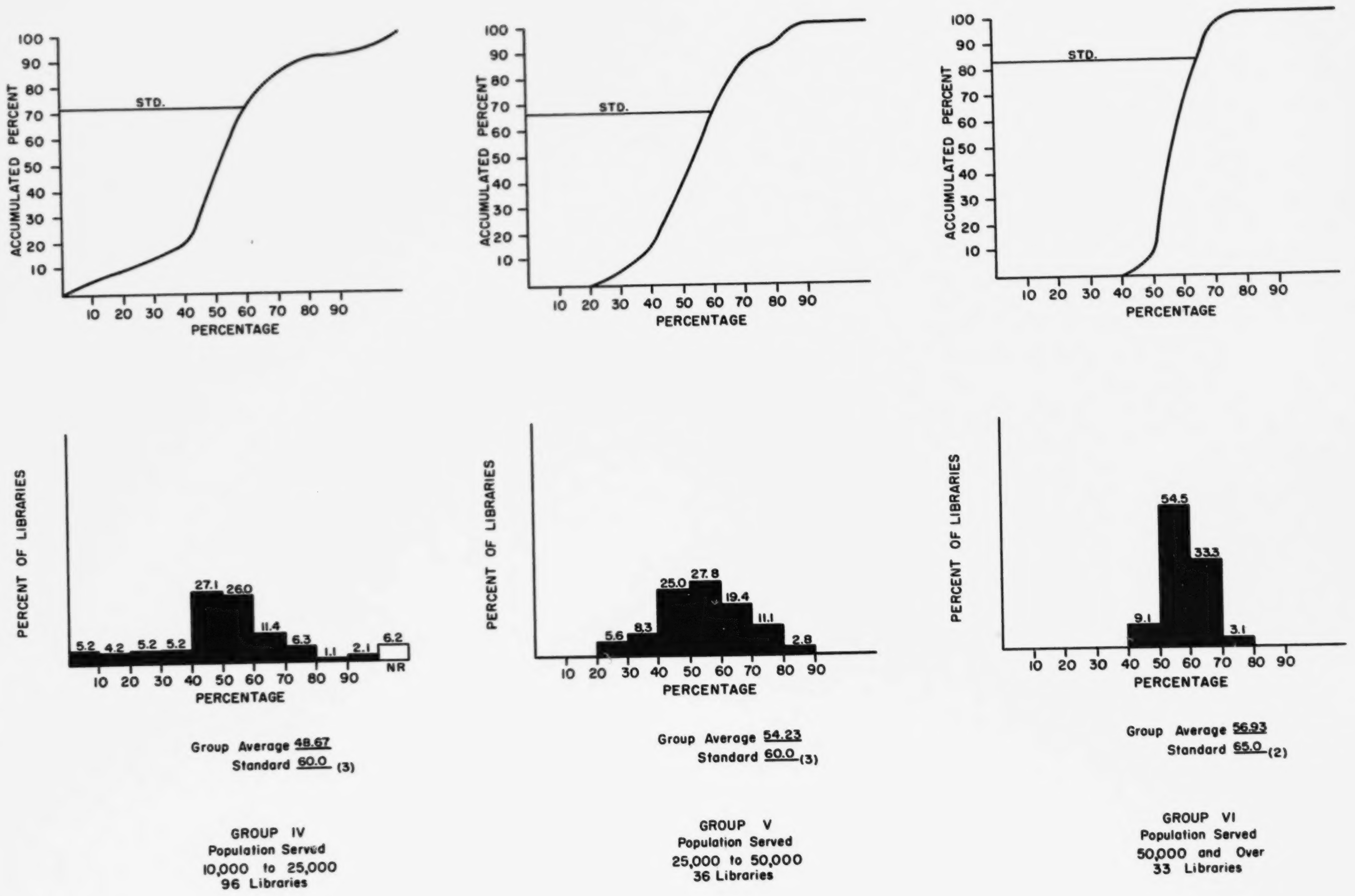
Group Average 50.30
Standard 60.0 (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average 51.77
Standard 60.0 (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-12a
LIBRARY STAFF SALARIES AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 48.67
Standard 60.0 (3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

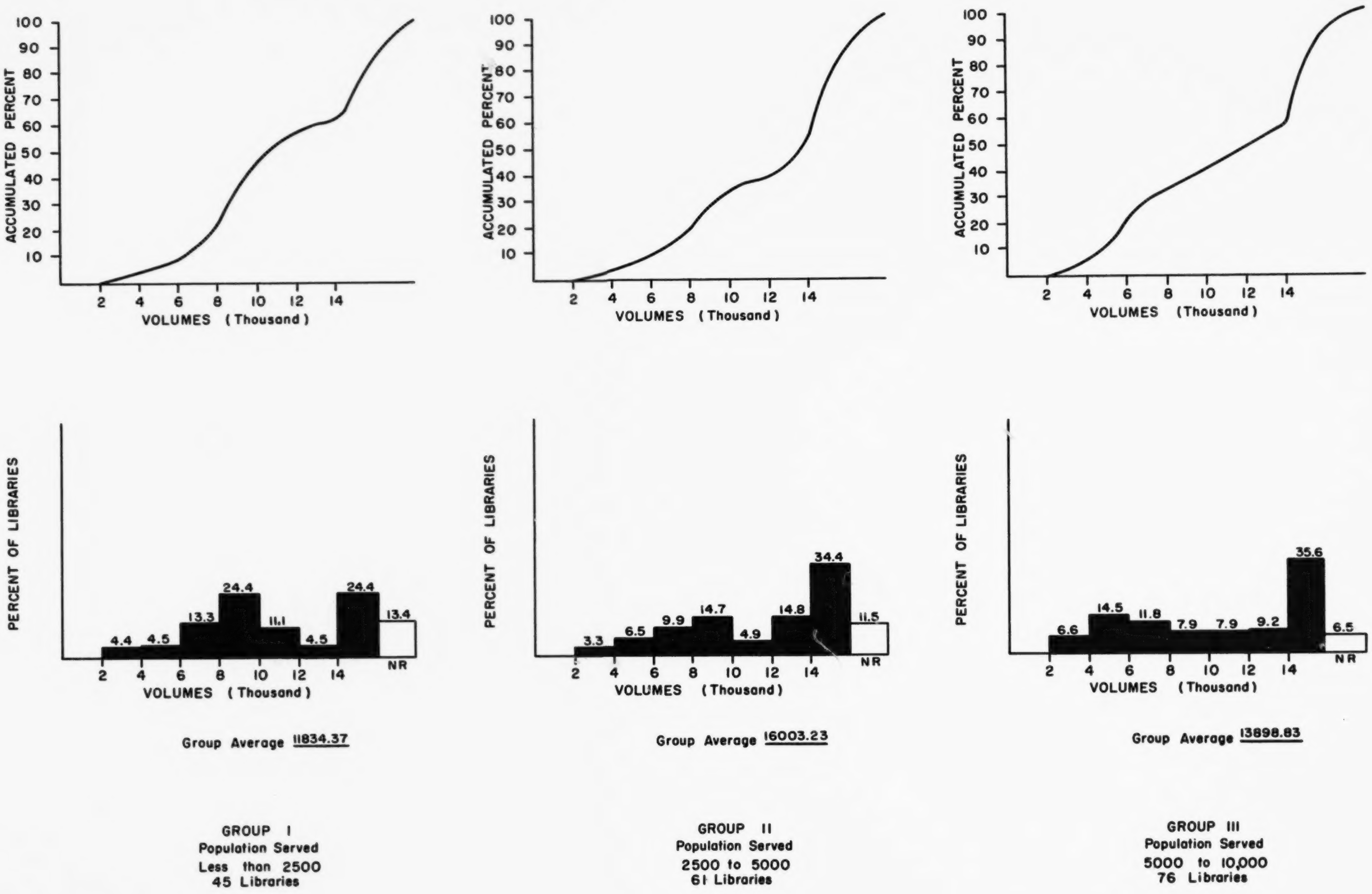
Group Average 54.23
Standard 60.0 (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 56.93
Standard 65.0 (2)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-12b
LIBRARY STAFF SALARIES AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

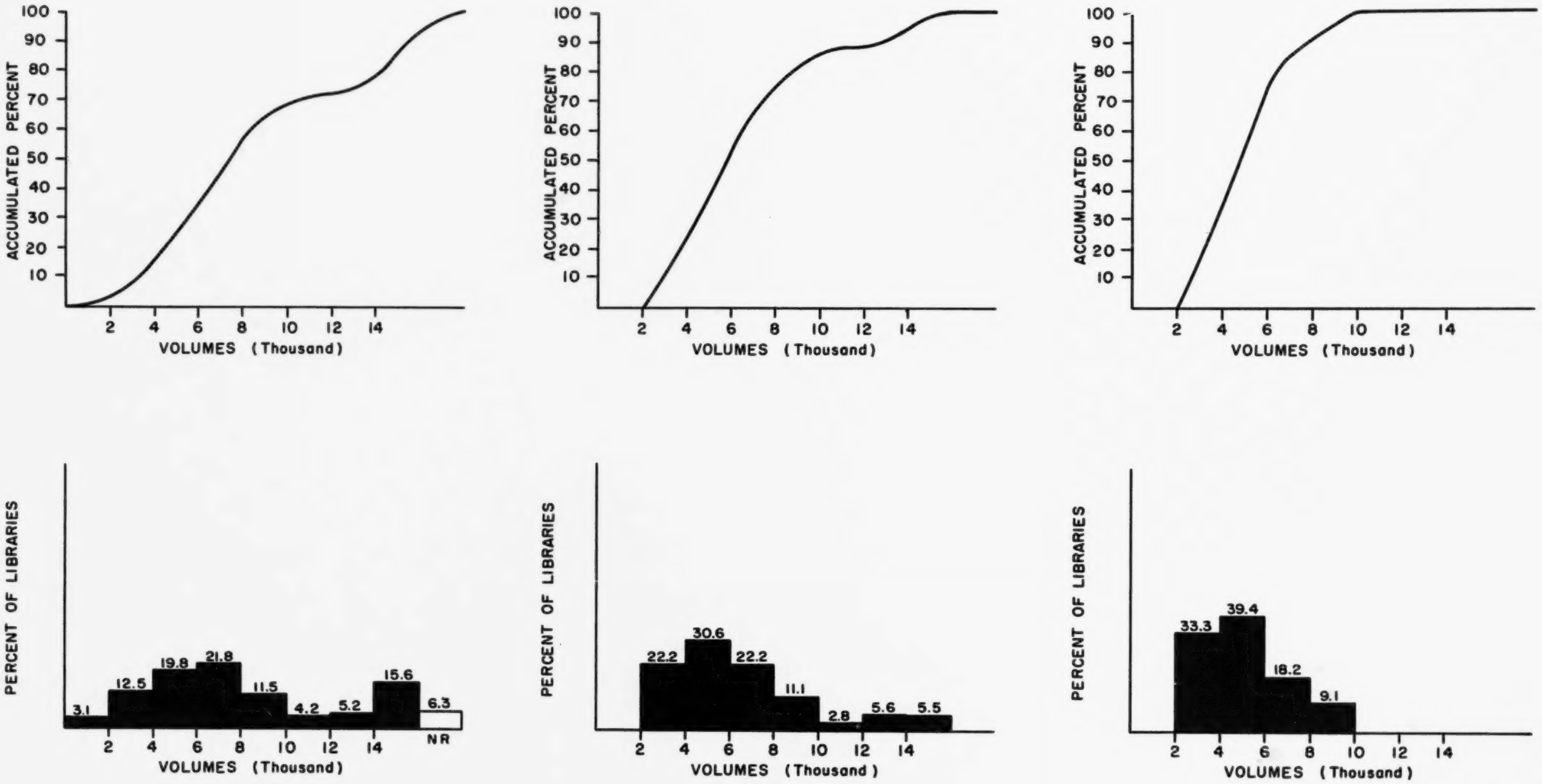


GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-13a
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF MEMBER
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 9134.56

Group Average 6684.06

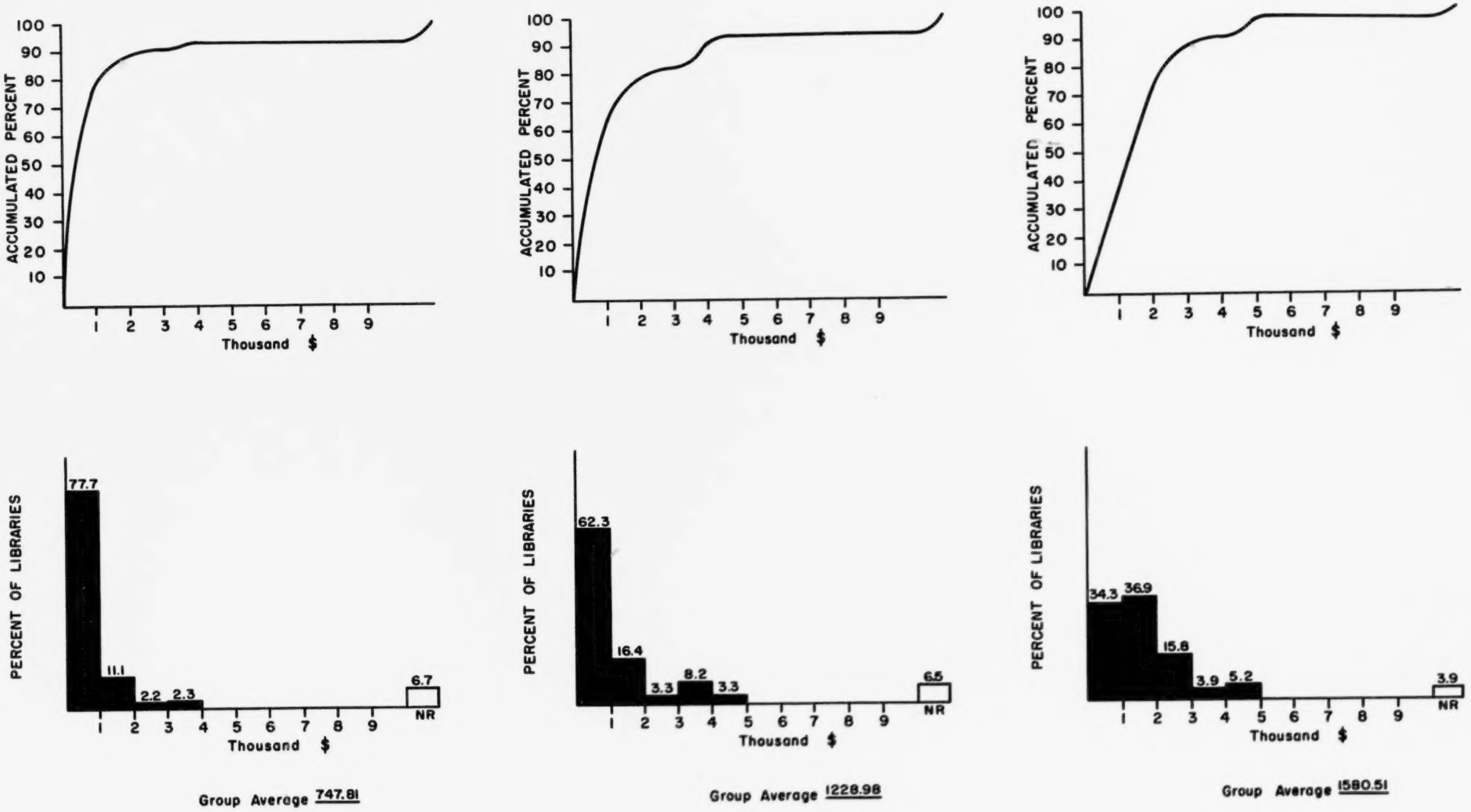
Group Average 4968.05

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-13b
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF MEMBER
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

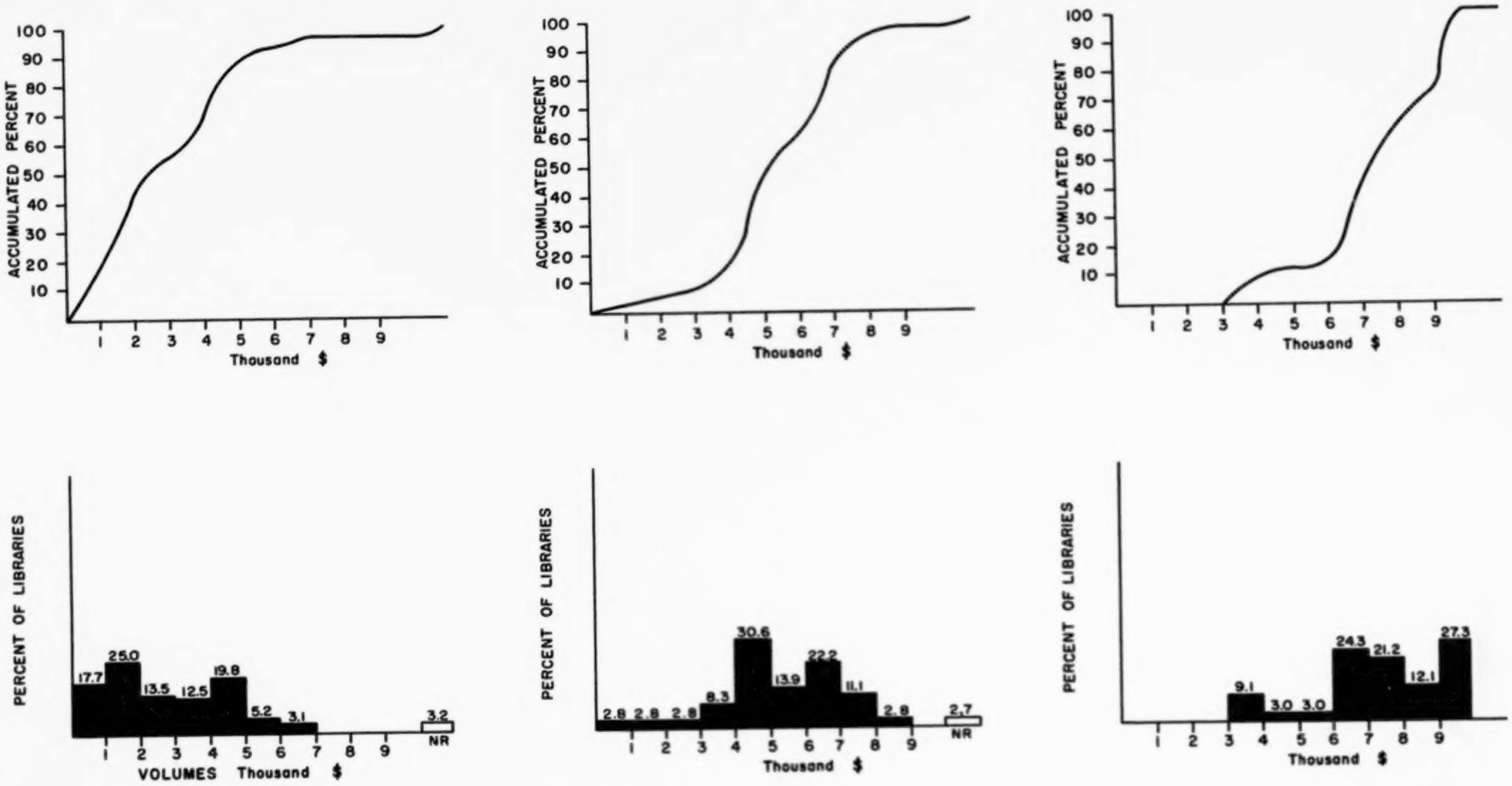


GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

FIGURE VII-14a
LIBRARIANS' ANNUAL SALARIES
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP



Group Average 2747.99

Group Average 5148.49

Group Average 7965.58

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-14b
LIBRARIANS' ANNUAL SALARIES
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

STANDARD SOURCE NOTES FOR FIGURE VII-2 THROUGH VII-14

(1) Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards, American Library Association, Chicago, 1956, Revised 1966.

(2) "Standards for Public Libraries", Texas Library Journal, Spring 1964

(3) "Guidelines for Measuring Progress", Texas Library Journal, Spring 1965

(4) "Interim Standards for Public Libraries: Guidelines Toward Achieving the Goals of Public Library Service", Public Library Association, A Division of the American Library Association, Chicago, 1962

N.R. - Not Reported

COLUMN	COUNTY RANKINGS
I	By Volumes on Hand Per Capita Served
II	By Total City and County Support of Public Library Service Per $100 Assessed Property Tax Valuation
III	By Total City and County Government Support of Library Service per $100,000 Income of County (as defined by Gilmer-Aiken Economic Index)
IV	By County Support of Library Service as a Percent of Allowable County Support
V	By Per Capita Income (as defined by Gilmer-Aiken) of county

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Anderson	133	102	95	*	141
Andrews	54	79	147	34	4
Angelina	130	115	139	85	130
Aransas	35	162	150	102	99
Archer	*	*	*	*	27
Armstrong	20	169	161	133	86
Atascosa	188	*	*	*	139
Austin	*	*	*	*	136
Bailey	206	81	131	112	62
Bandera	70	150	101	93	235
Bastrop	104	105	86	*	220
Baylor	53	83	98	36	70
Bee	171	113	71	89	176
Bell	192	24	18	*	249
Bexar	92	8	9	69	228
Blanco	34	*	*	*	172
Borden	*	*	*	*	3
Bosque	109	*	*	*	195
Bowie	170	60	47	*	238
Brazoria	113	82	115	35	33
Brazos	151	5	4	150	231
Brewster	4	12	2	3	237
Briscoe	158	174	183	142	90
Brooks	137	91	35	39	57
Brown	66	28	22	123	210

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Burleson	*	*	*	*	194
Burnet	29	47	32	21	171
Caldwell	185	71	77	49	167
Calhoun	129	86	90	46	34
Callahan	101	149	153	111	129
Cameron	134	67	66	120	225
Camp	*	*	*	*	223
Carson	16	21	40	6	30
Cass	*	*	*	*	226
Castro	202	151	185	116	50
Chambers	119	130	140	70	21
Cherokee	42	101	87	*	196
Childress	126	138	116	105	175
Clay	63	131	134	71	80
Cochran	183	135	154	73	28
Coke	*	*	*	*	12
Coleman	86	199	201	*	98
Collin	186	42	26	95	215
Collingsworth	138	96	80	43	131
Colorado	61	183	181	*	87
Comal	97	31	28	109	168
Comanche	159	190	193	153	166
Concho	132	*	*	*	122
Cooke	65	55	60	22	94
Coryell	193	85	30	84	254
Cottle	153	184	178	136	146
Crane	11	39	120	16	2
Crockett	*	*	*	*	18
Crosby	162	87	136	48	61
Culberson	*	*	*	*	114
Dallam	1	51	94	17	56
Dallas	100	6	13	131	104
Dawson	89	18	59	13	74
Deaf Smith	32	78	73	33	83
Delta	*	*	*	*	185
Denton	150	112	75	61	230
DeWitt	166	175	169	*	150
Dickens	*	*	*	*	142
Dimmit	200	202	200	*	207
Donley	43	*	*	*	125

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Duval	199	191	182	147	59
Eastland	67	165	163	*	189
Ector	88	25	52	8	51
Edwards	27	167	142	118	107
Ellis	49	61	67	*	163
El Paso	106	4	7	91	212
Erath	99	134	135	137	174
Falls	81	153	145	*	218
Fannin	112	109	119	*	183
Fayette	196	93	63	55	201
Fisher	*	*	*	*	40
Floyd	58	29	76	11	76
Foard	21	114	111	57	73
Fort Bend	60	26	33	9	105
Franklin	*	*	*	*	52
Freestone	38	197	194	*	191
Frio	77	160	157	125	120
Gaines	48	99	128	47	14
Galveston	68	45	58	75	89
Garza	*	*	*	*	42
Gillespie	152	75	38	77	186
Glasscock	*	*	*	*	17
Goliad	84	181	166	144	75
Gonzales	172	137	156	103	153
Gray	117	30	69	130	48
Grayson	135	58	57	*	149
Gregg	78	20	31	94	96
Grimes	139	140	113	107	211
Guadalupe	207	44	36	45	193
Hale	110	72	107	67	100
Hall	5	126	124	134	110
Hamilton	*	*	*	*	161
Hansford	57	148	160	106	26
Hardeman	149	103	99	72	111
Hardin	201	120	88	88	152
Harris	148	16	27	79	106
Harrison	*	*	*	*	69
Hartley	*	*	*	*	38
Haskell	203	*	*	*	64
Hays	168	48	29	38	233

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Hemphill	8	124	70	92	100
Henderson	177	178	175	*	145
Hidalgo	187	97	83	143	221
Hill	179	146	127	101	197
Hockley	*	*	*	*	47
Hood	145	201	202	155	217
Hopkins	163	94	118	108	143
Houston	208	194	192	*	209
Howard	180	74	106	30	93
Hudspeth	91	192	190	149	81
Hunt	128	34	72	156	106
Hutchinson	74	14	64	5	33
Irion	25	173	177	117	32
Jack	188	*	*	*	58
Jackson	181	186	187	139	37
Jasper	64	198	199	*	164
Jeff Davis	2	164	128	110	140
Jefferson	136	23	61	56	66
Jim Hogg	51	95	82	42	39
Jim Wells	93	37	43	51	91
Johnson	31	35	36	*	219
Jones	182	132	141	*	113
Karnes	197	176	171	122	118
Kaufman	111	73	36	*	236
Kendall	12	166	123	113	247
Kenedy	*	*	*	*	15
Kent	30	168	179	114	5
Kerr	96	127	85	81	246
Kimble	115	141	110	97	179
King	*	*	*	*	11
Kinney	*	*	*	*	155
Kleberg	164	64	55	129	65
Knox	174	143	151	132	97
Lamar	105	*	48	*	187
Lamb	*	107	146	50	78
Lampasas	15	19	20	*	214
La Salle	136	159	149	121	162
Lavaca	210	172	176	*	144
Lee	161	189	186	*	232
Leon	*	*	*	*	169

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Liberty	165	129	130	*	127
Limestone	9	139	125	*	234
Lipscomb	7	200	197	*	43
Live Oak	50	110	104	53	46
Llano	18	84	37	44	151
Loving	*	*	*	*	1
Lubbock	144	50	44	78	158
Lynn	118	144	180	86	84
McCulloch	59	38	23	41	170
McLennan	54	11	16	96	177
McMullen	10	*	*	*	8
Madison	*	*	*	*	178
Marion	37	185	184	138	198
Martin	140	92	117	40	54
Mason	76	104	81	63	119
Matagorda	98	188	189	*	67
Maverick	122	27	14	25	227
Medina	178	196	191	*	222
Menard	28	123	79	83	181
Midland	80	9	12	2	128
Milam	191	136	143	*	115
Mills	39	117	112	90	133
Mitchell	44	76	53	31	123
Montague	195	193	195	*	109
Montgomery	47	22	15	7	154
Moore	72	36	96	15	23
Morris	121	179	196	*	31
Motley	*	*	*	*	121
Nacogdaches	190	142	158	*	148
Navarro	90	59	49	148	182
Newton	*	*	*	*	184
Nolan	71	43	65	23	68
Nueces	123	17	19	87	147
Ochiltree	*	115	114	58	49
Oldham	*	*	*	*	92
Orange	142	49	102	*	72
Palo Pinto	83	152	148	*	188
Panola	82	157	167	127	53
Parker	209	180	173	146	180
Parmer	127	*	*	*	45

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Pecos	26	122	121	82	25
Polk	169	*	*	*	208
Potter	124	1	3	154	165
Presidio	33	56	10	*	229
Rains	*	*	*	*	250
Randall	45	163	137	135	251
Reagan	36	125	132	62	10
Real	*	*	*	*	239
Red River	204	182	164	145	243
Reeves	141	68	68	27	101
Refugio	52	53	45	19	19
Roberts	3	133	133	74	9
Robertson	160	89	84	99	203
Rockwall	87	111	88	56	190
Runnels	114	158	165	128	102
Rusk	125	57	51	20	95
Sabine	*	*	*	*	216
San Augustine	*	*	*	*	244
San Jacinto	*	177	144	124	242
San Patricio	120	154	159	119	77
San Saba	17	121	108	60	173
Schleicher	22	128	126	68	29
Scurry	19	52	50	18	22
Shackelford	85	187	188	140	41
Shelby	*	*	*	*	159
Sherman	41	161	172	98	6
Smith	146	41	46	*	156
Sommervell	*	*	*	*	248
Starr	*	*	*	*	116
Stephens	103	147	152	104	117
Sterling	62	*	*	*	44
Stonewall	175	*	*	*	20
Sutton	*	*	*	*	132
Swisher	24	155	174	100	71
Tarrant	94	10	17	65	135
Taylor	157	2	5	64	202
Terrell	*	*	*	*	85
Terry	102	70	93	29	60
Throckmorton	*	*	*	*	36
Titus	205	46	91	*	134

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY	COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV	COLUMN V
Tom Green	75	7	6	1	206
Travis	116	3	1	*	224
Trinity	79	100	24	66	253
Tyler	147	13	11	10	213
Upshur	184	88	54	37	240
Upton	6	108	103	52	7
Uvalde	143	62	62	*	192
Val Verde	108	15	8	5	245
Van Zandt	194	171	167	115	112
Victoria	176	90	92	76	126
Walker	*	*	*	*	252
Waller	73	119	122	59	63
Ward	40	77	105	32	24
Washington	131	170	170	151	199
Webb	198	63	25	152	241
Wharton	107	33	42	12	82
Wheeler	46	156	162	126	88
Wichita	155	32	21	*	204
Wilbarger	69	98	97	80	103
Willacy	55	34	39	14	138
Williamson	167	106	100	*	205
Wilson	173	66	41	26	200
Winker	13	65	109	24	16
Wise	95	195	198	*	79
Wood	56	145	155	141	55
Yoakum	14	69	74	28	15
Young	23	80	78	*	124
Zapata	*	*	*	*	157
Zavala	211	118	138	*	137
NUMBER OF COUNTIES RANKED	211	202	202	156	254

* Zero Value or Not Available.

FIGURE VII-15

COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE

NO. LIBRARIES IN COUNTY	COUNTIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
0	34	13.4	13.4
1	153	60.2	73.6
2	43	16.9	90.5
3	13	5.1	95.6
4 or more	11	4.4	100.0
TOTAL	254	100.0	

FIGURE VII-16

ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUATION

County Summary

MILLION $	NO. OF COUNTIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
Less than 10	40	15.8	15.8
10 through 19	75	29.5	45.3
20 through 29	38	15.0	60.3
30 through 39	28	11.0	71.3
40 through 49	14	5.5	76.8
50 through 59	9	3.5	80.3
60 through 69	9	3.5	83.8
70 through 79	9	3.5	87.3
80 through 89	6	2.4	89.7
90 through 99	3	1.2	90.9
100 and over	23	9.1	100.0
TOTAL	254	100.0	

FIGURE VII-17

VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED

County Summary

VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED	NO. OF COUNTIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
Less than .5	76	29.9	29.9
.5 through .9	89	35.0	64.9
1.0 through 1.4	40	15.8	80.7
1.5 through 1.9	21	8.3	89.0
2.0 and over	28	11.0	100.0
TOTAL	254	100.0	

FIGURE VII-18

COUNTY SUPPORT AS A PERCENT OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT

	NO. OF COUNTIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
0 or Not Reporting	100	39.4	39.4
Less than 10%	78	30.7	70.1
10% through 19%	37	14.6	84.7
20% through 29%	16	6.3	91.0
30% through 39%	8	3.1	94.1
40% through 49%	6	2.3	96.4
50% through 59%	4	1.6	98.0
60% through 69%	3	1.2	99.2
70% through 79%	0	0.0	99.2
80% through 89%	0	0.0	99.2
90% and over	2	.8	100.0
TOTAL	254	100.0	

FIGURE VII-19

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

PER $100,000 COUNTY INCOME

County Summary

	NO. OF COUNTIES	PERCENT	ACCUMULATED %
0 or Not Reporting	55	21.7	21.7
Less than $10	59	23.2	44.9
$10 through $19.99	41	16.1	51.0
$20 through $29.99	33	13.0	74.0
$30 through $39.99	21	8.3	82.3
$40 through $49.99	16	6.3	88.6
$50 and over	29	11.4	100.0
TOTAL	254	100.0	

FIGURE VII-20

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

DISTRIBUTION

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	NUMBER OF LIBRARIES	COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES
Abilene	38	36	5
Amarillo	26	28	2
Austin	17	28	1
Corpus Christi	21	38	3
Dallas	36	56	6
El Paso	9	10	2
Fort Worth	22	44	1
Houston	34	47	7
Lubbock	27	28	5
San Antonio	24	32	2

FIGURE VII-21

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

POPULATION SERVED

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	1965 POPULATION	1965 POPULATION SERVED	PERCENT SERVED
Abilene	487,445	457,344	93.8
Amarillo	400,775	359,228	89.6
Austin	616,325	605,185	98.2
Corpus Christi	954,415	929,490	97.4
Dallas	2,207,770	1,986,475	90.0
El Paso	409,545	394,100	96.2
Fort Worth	1,188,950	1,113,384	93.6
Houston	2,599,735	2,397,118	92.2
Lubbock	620,795	597,018	96.2
San Antonio	1,068,175	1,052,133	98.5

FIGURE VII-22

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

POPULATION DENSITY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	TOTAL AREA SQUARE MILES	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE
Abilene	39,116	12.5
Amarillo	25,601	15.7
Austin	14,173	43.5
Corpus Christi	21,791	43.8
Dallas	26,838	82.3
El Paso	31,502	13.0
Fort Worth	19,252	61.8
Houston	29,544	88.0
Lubbock	25,761	24.1
San Antonio	28,812	37.1

FIGURE VII-23

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

COLLECTION STATISTICS

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	BOOK STOCK	VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED	VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED	% BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN
Abilene	455,210	.995	.071	2.00
Amarillo	427,177	1.189	.088	2.84
Austin	459,342	.759	.083	4.15
Corpus Christi	652,449	.702	.063	1.79
Dallas	1,769,414	.891	.084	3.67
El Paso	401,519	1.019	.055	1.92
Fort Worth	965,443	.867	.071	5.46
Houston	1,860,211	.776	.081	2.87
Lubbock	570,558	.956	.068	2.56
San Antonio	944,289	.897	.096	4.08
Standard		2	.125 - .167	5.00
Source: (See p.109)		(1)	(1)	(1)

FIGURE VII-24

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY INCOME

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES PER CAPITA SERVED	INCOME FROM CITY & COUNTY GOVERNMENTS PER CAPITA SERVED	INCOME FROM CITY & COUNTY GOVERNMENTS AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
Abilene	$1.00	.92	92.7
Amarillo	1.40	1.36	97.3
Austin	1.13	1.10	97.7
Corpus Christi	.73	.63	86.2
Dallas	1.60	1.48	92.4
El Paso	1.19	1.18	99.2
Fort Worth	1.04	.96	92.3
Houston	1.04	.97	93.1
Lubbock	1.00	.96	95.7
San Antonio	.81	.78	96.2
Standard	$2 - $4		
Source: (See p. 109)	(2) & (3)		

FIGURE VII-25

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME	EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME
Abilene	20.1	54.9
Amarillo	16.1	63.1
Austin	15.8	56.8
Corpus Christi	23.2	51.0
Dallas	16.9	56.0
El Paso	18.1	64.6
Fort Worth	16.7	53.3
Houston	21.8	54.6
Lubbock	18.1	58.4
San Antonio	25.1	54.6
Standard	15% - 18%	65% - 70%
Source: (See p. 109)	(2)	(2)

FIGURE VII-26

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER	ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT	INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENTS	% OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT
Abilene	1,096,389	227,083	20.7
Amarillo	847,342	132,965	15.7
Austin	766,208	23,400	3.2
Corpus Christi	2,002,980	180,856	9.0
Dallas	3,711,128	148,530	4.0
El Paso	535,604	55,754	10.4
Fort Worth	1,788,570	132,990	7.4
Houston	5,160,081	628,417	12.2
Lubbock	1,626,118	476,424	29.3
San Antonio	1,241,360	120,601	9.7

FIGURE VII-27

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT

RELATED TO AREA RESOURCES

MAJOR RESOURCE	CITY & COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME	CITY & COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION
Abilene	$40.91	$.046
Amarillo	48.60	.069
Austin	130.44	.104
Corpus Christi	39.03	.035
Dallas	75.15	.095
El Paso	98.34	.104
Fort Worth	64.04	.071
Houston	40.62	.054
Lubbock	26.67	.042
San Antonio	87.47	.079

FIGURE VII-28

SECTION VIII

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

In conducting this survey, the research staff has noted several recommendations which should assist future studies and surveys relating to the public libraries of the State.

(1) A new annual report form should be designed which would be shorter and less comprehensive than the form presently in use. This new questionnaire should be submitted annually by all public libraries in the State and should cover only those broad areas of library collection statistics, financial statistics, and personnel information that are necesary for publishing a directory and for analysis of key items. (The decision has been made by the Texas State Library Field Services Division to revise the current annual form and work on this project has begun.)

(2) A second report form should be designed that would be submitted on a semi-annual basis or at other regular intervals. This report should be a very comprehensive questionnaire and would allow for in-depth analysis as often as desired.

(3) Both questionnaire forms should be designed to facilitate direct pickup of data by data processing equipment. The items of information requested should be selected carefully in view of the analysis to be performed.

(4) The recently published handbook of library statistics (Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology,

American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1966) provides an excellent guide to records which should be kept by public libraries. If this guide is followed, it will be possible to perform more uniform and comprehensive analyses in future years.

SECTION IX

SPECIAL COMMENTS ON PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN TEXAS

During the course of this survey, the Field Consultants of the Field Services Division of Texas State Library, and several key professional librarians were asked to submit comments on the outstanding strengths and weaknesses of library collections in their geographical areas. The intent of this effort was to supplement the data included in the original scope of this report with general comments on collection quality.

The comments submitted indicated varying degrees of weakness in:

- Depth of coverage in subject areas
- Reference and bibliographic materials
- Title duplication, and
- Collection weeding practices,

along with special area problems. They also provided information on many excellent special collections of general and area interest. These were all as expected.

However, in analyzing these comments, several interesting patterns emerged. It is to these patterns that attention will be focused.

(1) Only in a very few major metropolitan areas are the holdings of public libraries such as to give near adequate service to the citizens of their immediate area. The gap between the generally good level of service available in these metropolitan areas and the poorer service in the smaller communities of the state is a very wide one.

(2) The state has wide differences from area to area in population density, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, educational levels, economic conditions, industrial influences and growth patterns, causing widely varying library needs in local communities.

(3) With the almost uniformly inadequate support of the small and medium-sized community public libraries, the spread between collection quality in the metropolitan area libraries and the smaller community libraries will continue to grow.

Considering these three factors, it is evident that unless the smaller libraries are strengthened to meet local needs in the systemization process, the drain on the resources of the major resource center libraries in the metropolitan areas may degrade service in the metropolitan area. If this occurs, expansion of the system concept of library service may suffer.

Further, no presently designated major resource center can fulfill the widely varied needs of all the communities in their service area. Collections must be strengthened in the special interest subjects of each community. Coordination of these efforts within geographical regions will insure that mutual special interest subject area collections complement each other to allow greater coverage in depth.

The special nature of these patterns emphasize the fact that in-depth study is required on area and regional bases to define the adequacy of public library service. There are three such studies currently in progress. These are in Houston and the surrounding area, Jefferson-Orange Counties, and in the Rio Grande Valley. However, the voids in knowledge of special situations in other regions will seriously hinder the evaluation of needs so necessary to the planning for growth of Texas public libraries.

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF DATA PRESENTED IN INDIVIDUAL STATISTICAL PROFILES

NUMBER: Processing identification number assigned alphabetically by city.

CLASSIFICATION BY POPULATION SERVED: Self-explanatory.

NAME:

CITY:

COUNTY:

COUNTY NUMBER: Processing identification number assigned alphabetically.

LIBRARIAN: Self-explanatory

POPULATION SERVED 1965: Computed by Texas State Library Field Consultants. (See Section V)

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1960: Computed by relationship to population reported in 1965 Statistical Directory published by Texas State Library. In many cases, particularly in the smaller libraries, the basis for computation of population served has changed so drastically that this comparison is meaningless. However, most libraries serving over 50,000 population can use this figure with confidence.

COLUMN HEADINGS:

1965 REPORT: As reported in 1965 Annual Report supplemented by Texas State Library Field Consultants.

STANDARD: Self-Explanatory. See also Section V.

RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD: 1965 reported statistic divided by standard. A ratio of 1.00 indicates exact compliance with standard, greater than 1.00 indicates performance better than standard, etc.

GROUP AVERAGE: Average of libraries reporting within population group. Those libraries who did not report in a given category were omitted in this computation. In the case of ratio averages, each library is treated as a unit. The average derived is therefore a unit rather than weighted average.

RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE: 1965 reported statistic divided by Group Average. A ratio of 1.00 indicates average performance, etc. (NOTE: All "per capita" ratios are computed on the basis of Population Served 1965.)

LIBRARY COLLECTION: All line items under this heading are self-explanatory.

UTILIZATION OF ACCESSIBILITY:

REGISTERED BORROWERS: The current trend is toward the discontinuance of registering borrowers or keeping records of this type. However, since the majority of the libraries reporting do still keep such records, this item was included in the report. All line items under this sub-heading are self-explanatory.

CIRCULATION: All line items under this sub-heading are self-explanatory.

HOURS PER SERVICE PER WEEK: Self-explanatory.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION PER HOUR: Circulation divided by hours of service per year.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES, STATIONS AND BOOKMOBILES: Self-explanatory.

FINANCES:

RECEIPTS

TOTAL INCOME: Total income of the library as reported in Annual Report. This includes direct payments of salaries by city or county government.

TOTAL INCOME PER VOLUME ON HAND: The standard in this case was derived from the standards for income per capita and volumes on hand per capita.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: This does not (or should not) include income from special bond issues or other one-time grants. However, there may be cases where these types of income were not identified and will, therefore, appear as income from city and county governments.

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory.

PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT SUPPORT: Income from city and county governments divided by population served.

CITY OR COUNTY BOND ISSUES: Self-explanatory. See also "Income from City and County Governments."

OTHER INCOME: As reported. However, it should be noted that in some areas income from fines, fees, memberships and rentals are paid directly into the city or county general fund. In these cases, this income is not reported.

EXPENDITURES:

BOOKS: Self-explanatory.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE NO. 1: A cost per unit purchased measure computed by dividing total expenditures for books by the number of books added by purchase.

PERIODICALS: Self-explanatory.

TOTAL BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: Self-explanatory.

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory.

SALARIES:

LIBRARY STAFF: Self-explanatory
PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE NO. 2: A cost per unit purchased measure computed by adding expenditures for books and expenditures for salaries and dividing the sum by the number of books added by purchase.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE NO. 3: A cost per unit acquired measure computed by adding expenditures for books and salaries and dividing the sum by the number of books acquired by gift and purchase.

OPERATING EXPENSES: Self-explanatory.

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory.

COST PER UNIT CIRCULATION: Operating expenses divided by total circulation.

RATIO OF OPERATING TO SALARY EXPENSE: The standard in this case was derived from the published standards for percent total income for staff salaries and percent total income for operating expenses.

ESTIMATED SALARY EXPENSE PER HOUR: This was computed from reported figures for Hours of Service, Staff Salaries, and Number of Library Staff. Distortions are evident in the smaller libraries because Number of Library Staff was usually reported to the nearest 1/4 full-time equivalent person.

PERSONNEL:

LIBRARY STAFF: As reported - in most cases, to the nearest 1/4 full-time equivalent.

BUILDING STAFF: Not reported.

TOTAL STAFF: Not reported.

RATIO LIBRARY STAFF TO POPULATION SERVED: Number of library staff per 2500 persons in population served.

VOLUMES PER STAFF: Number of volumes on hand at end of year per library staff member.

NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS: As reported by Texas State Library Field Consultants. This is not the number of professionally qualified librarians on the staff; it is a statement of the number of positions within the library which should be filled by professionally qualified personnel.

SALARIES: All salaries are as reported converted to an annual base.

GENERAL:

MEMBERSHIP IN CPC: Per records of Texas State Library Centralized Processing Center.

All other line items under this heading are self-explanatory and data were collected by Texas State Library Field Consultants as these items were not reported on the Annual Report.

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY COUNTY

EXPLANATION BY LINE ITEM

COUNTY NAME AND NUMBER: Numbered and presented alphabetically.

NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: A count of the public libraries in the county.

1965 COUNTY POPULATION: Estimated 1965 total county population. (1966-67 Texas Almanac, op. cit.)

1965 POPULATION SERVED: Total of the population served figures as reported in the Individual Library Profile.

BOOK STOCK: Total of volumes on hand for individual libraries.

VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: Book stock divided by 1965 Population Served.

INCOME FROM CITY GOVERNMENT: Total of income from individual cities within the county.

INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: Total of county government support of all libraries within the county.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT: Total of the two above.

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: Income from all sources of all libraries within the county.

ASSESSED VALUATION: Property Tax Valuation per records of Comptroller of Public Accounts, State of Texas, 1965.

ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: Calculated on the basis of 12 cents per $100 assessed tax valuation.

COUNTY SUPPORT AS A PERCENT OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: Income from county government compared to allowable support.

TOTAL INCOME OF COUNTY: Three-year moving average of total income in the county as defined by the Gilmer-Aiken Act per the records of the Texas Education Agency. This income is a summation of income from manufactures, minerals, agriculture, and payrolls.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS PER $100,000 COUNTY INCOME:	Comparison of government support of libraries to the Gilmer-Aiken county income figure.
PER CAPITA INCOME OF COUNTY: (Defined by Gilmer-Aiken)	Total Income of County as defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act divided by 1965 estimated population. This is not to be confused with the normal definition of per capita income.
TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	Total library income from city and county governments compared to assessed tax valuation of county.
RANK BY . . .	Each county is ranked (one through two hundred fifty-four) on each of five key statistics. Where data were not available, the ratio carries a value of zero. Rankings are omitted on all zero values.

APPENDIX C

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION BY LINE ITEM

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NUMBER: Assigned Alphabetically

CITY, COUNTY, LIBRARIAN: Self-explanatory.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: A count of the counties in the area analyzed.

NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: A count of the libraries in the area analyzed.

COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: A count of the counties in the area analyzed that do not have public library service within the county.

1965 POPULATION: Sum of the estimated 1965 population of the counties in the area.

1965 POPULATION SERVED: Sum of the population served figures for the libraries within the area analyzed.

TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: Self-explanatory.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 1965 Population divided by area in square miles.

BOOK STOCK: Sum of Volumes on Hand for libraries in area.

VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: Book stock divided by 1965 population served.

NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: Sum of the additions to the collections of the libraries in the area divided by 1965 population served.

PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: Sum of withdrawals of libraries in area compared to book stock of area.

AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: Sum of hours of service of libraries in area divided by number of libraries in area.

LIBRARY STAFF: Sum of staff of libraries in area in full-time equivalents.

VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: Book stock divided by library staff.

BRANCHES, STATIONS, BOOKMOBILES: A count within area.

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: Sum of the income from all sources of libraries in area analyzed.

PER CAPITA SERVED: Total Income divided by 1965 Population Served.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: Sum of public funds applied to library service in area.

PER CAPITA SERVED: City and county government support divided by 1965 Population Served.

AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: City and county government support compared to total income of libraries.

EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: Sum of libraries in area.

AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: Book and periodical expenditures total compared to total income of libraries.

EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: Sum of staff salary expenses of libraries in area.

AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: Total staff salary expense compared to total income of libraries.

ASSESSED VALUATION: Sum of tax valuation of counties in area per records of Comptroller of Public Accounts, State of Texas

ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: Computed at 12 cents per $100 tax valuation.

PER CAPITA SERVED: Allowable county support divided by 1965 Population Served.

INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: Sum of county support of libraries in area.

PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: Income from county governments compared to allowable support.

TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: Sum of the three-year moving averages of total income in the counties as defined by the Gilmer-Aiken Act per the records of the Texas Education Agency.

PER CAPITA SERVED: Total Income of Area divided by 1965 Population.

INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: Total support of city and county governments compared to total income of area (defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act)

TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: Total support of city and county governments compared to assessed tax valuation of area.

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:	1
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:	Abilene Public Library
CITY:	Abilene
COUNTY:	Taylor
LIBRARIAN:	Thelma Andrews

NUMBER OF COUNTIES:	38
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:	36
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:	5

1965 POPULATION:	487,445
1965 POPULATION SERVED:	457,344
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:	39,116
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:	12.462
BOOK STOCK:	455,210
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:	.995
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:	.071
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:	2.002
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:	26.014

LIBRARY STAFF:	79.150
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:	5,751.232
BRANCHES:	3
STATIONS:	1
BOOKMOBILES:	3

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	457,897
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.001
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	424,404
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	.923
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME		92.686
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	92,084
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		20.110
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	251,292
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME		54.880

ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	913,657,640
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	1,096,389
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	2.397
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	227,083
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		20.712
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	1,037,430,000
PER CAPITA	$	2,128
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME	$	40.909

TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: $ .046

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:		2
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:		Mary E. Bivins Memorial Library
CITY:		Amarillo
COUNTY:		Potter
LIBRARIAN:		Alice Green
NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		26
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		28
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		2
1965 POPULATION:		400,775
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		359,228
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		25,601
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		15.655
BOOK STOCK:		427,177
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		1.189
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.088
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		2.844
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		25.732
LIBRARY STAFF:		90.100
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		4,741.143
BRANCHES:		6
STATIONS:		0
BOOKMOBILES:		2
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	502,282
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.398
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	488,860
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.361
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		97.328
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	80,696
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		16.066
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	316,775
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		63.067
ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	706,119,953
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	847,342
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	2.359
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	132,965
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		15.692
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	1,005,828,000
PER CAPITA:		2,510
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	48.603
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.069

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 3

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: Austin Public Library

CITY: Austin
COUNTY: Travis
LIBRARIAN: Mary C. Rice

NUMBER OF COUNTIES		17
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES		28
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES		1
1965 POPULATION:		616,325
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		605,185
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		14,173
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		43.486
BOOK STOCK:		459,342
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		.759
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.083
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		4.148
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		23.232
LIBRARY STAFF:		108.040
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		4,251.592
BRANCHES:		7
STATIONS:		4
BOOKMOBILES:		6
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	682,065
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.127
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	666,385
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.101
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		97.701
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	107,611
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		15.777
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	387,465
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		56.807
ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	638,507,460
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	766,208
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.267
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	23,400
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		3.239
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	510,874,000
PER CAPITA	$	829
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	130.440
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.104

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 4

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: La Retama Public Library

CITY: Corpus Christi
COUNTY: Nueces
LIBRARIAN: Mrs. Phyllis S. Burson

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 21
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: 38
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: 3

1965 POPULATION: 954,415
1965 POPULATION SERVED: 929,490
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: 21,791
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 43.799
BOOK STOCK: 652,449
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: .702
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: .063
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: 1.786
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: 31.013

LIBRARY STAFF: 108.630
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: 6,006.159
BRANCHES: 3
STATIONS: 2
BOOKMOBILES: 4

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: $ 679,070
  PER CAPITA SERVED: $ .731
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: $ 585,574
  PER CAPITA SERVED: $ .630
  AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 86.232
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: $ 157,350
  AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 23.171
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: $ 346,588
  AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 51.037

ASSESSED VALUATION: $1,669,155,680
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: $ 2,002,980
  PER CAPITA SERVED: $ 2.155
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: $ 180,856
  PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: 9.015
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: $1,500,483,000
  PER CAPITA $ 1,572
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: $ 39.026

TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: $ .035

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:	5
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:	Dallas Public Library
CITY:	Dallas
COUNTY:	Dallas
LIBRARIAN:	Mrs. Lillian M. Bradshaw

NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		36
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		56
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		6
1965 POPULATION:		2,207,770
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		1,986,475
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		26,838
POPULATION PER SQURE MILE:		82.263
BOOK STOCK:		1,769,414
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		.891
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.084
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		3.672
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		38.813
LIBRARY STAFF:		452.750
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		3,908.148
BRANCHES:		30
STATIONS:		5
BOOKMOBILES:		6
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	3,179,055
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.600
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	2,936,742
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.478
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		92.377
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	536,171
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		16.866
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	1,781,340
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		56.034
ASSESSED VALUATION:		$3,092,606,570
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT	$	3,711,128
PER CAPITA SERVED:		1.868
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:		148,530
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		4.002
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:		$3,907,675,000
PER CAPITA		1,770
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	75.153
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.095

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 6

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: El Paso Public Library

CITY: El Paso
COUNTY: El Paso
LIBRARIAN: Donald D. Foos

NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		9
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		10
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		2
1965 POPULATION:		409,545
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		394,100
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES		31,502
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		13.001
BOOK STOCK:		401,519
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		1.019
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.055
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		1.919
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		30.730
LIBRARY STAFF:		86.000
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		4,668.826
BRANCHES:		7
STATIONS:		14
BOOKMOBILES:		3
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	469,104
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.190
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	465,496
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.181
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		99.231
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	84,933
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		18.105
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	302,819
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		64.553
ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	446,336,850
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	535,604
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.359
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	55,754
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		10.409
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	473,071,000
PER CAPITA:	$	1,155
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	98.339
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.104

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:		7
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:		Fort Worth Public Library
CITY:		Fort Worth
COUNTY:		Tarrant
LIBRARIAN:		Wyman Jones
NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		22
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		44
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		1
1965 POPULATION:		1,188,950
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		1,113,384
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		19,252
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		61.757
BOOK STOCK:		965,443
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		.867
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.071
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		3.461
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		22.602
LIBRARY STAFF:		170.050
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		5,677.407
BRANCHES:		4
STATIONS:		23
BOOKMOBILES:		3
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	1,153,024
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.036
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	1,064,424
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	.956
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		92.316
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	192,829
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		16.724
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	614,379
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		53.284
ASSESSED VALUATION:		$1,490,474,660
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	1,788,570
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.606
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	132,990
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		7.436
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:		$1,662,192,000
PER CAPITA	$	1,398
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	64.037
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.071

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:		8
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:		Houston Public Library
CITY:		Houston
COUNTY:		Harris
LIBRARIAN:		Mrs. Harriet D. Reynolds
NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		34
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		47
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		7
1965 POPULATION:		2,599,735
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		2,397,118
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		29,544
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		87.995
BOOK STOCK:		1,860,211
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		.776
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.081
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		2.870
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		34.963
LIBRARY STAFF:		384.180
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		4,842.029
BRANCHES:		42
STATIONS:		12
BOOKMOBILES:		10
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	2,485,131
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.037
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	2,313,631
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	.965
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		93.090
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	540,732
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		21.759
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	1,357,550
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		54.627
ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	4,300,067,340
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	5,160,081
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	2.153
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	628,417
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT		12.178
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	5,696,487,000
PER CAPITA	$	2,191
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	40.615
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.054

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 9

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: Lubbock Public Library

CITY: Lubbock
COUNTY: Lubbock
LIBRARIAN: Travis Tyer

NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		27
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		28
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		5
1965 POPULATION:		620,795
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		597,018
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		25,761
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		24.098
BOOK STOCK:		570,558
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		.956
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.068
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		2.559
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		32.692
LIBRARY STAFF:		104.700
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		5,449.456
BRANCHES:		11
STATIONS:		1
BOOKMOBILES:		4
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	596,743
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.000
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	570,844
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	.956
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		95.660
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	107,869
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		18.076
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	348,292
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		58.365
ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	1,355,095,697
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	1,626,118
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	2.724
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT	$	476,424
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		29.298
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	2,140,586,000
PER CAPITA:	$	3,448
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	26.668
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.042

APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:	10
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:	San Antonio Public Library
CITY:	San Antonio
COUNTY:	Bexar
LIBRARIAN:	Irwin Sexton

NUMBER OF COUNTIES:		24
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:		32
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:		2
1965 POPULATION:		1,068,175
1965 POPULATION SERVED:		1,052,133
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:		28,812
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:		37.074
BOOK STOCK:		944,289
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:		.897
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:		.096
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:		4.078
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:		24.734
LIBRARY STAFF:		148.000
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:		6,380.331
BRANCHES:		8
STATIONS:		4
BOOKMOBILES:		6
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:	$	851,798
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	.810
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:	$	819,619
PER CAPITA SERVED	$	.779
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME		96.222
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:	$	213,729
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		25.092
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:	$	464,798
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:		54.567
ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	1,034,466,350
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:	$	1,241,360
PER CAPITA SERVED:	$	1.180
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:	$	120,601
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:		9.715
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:	$	937,072,000
PER CAPITA		878
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:	$	87.466
TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:	$	.079

Direction of the public library development program of the Texas State Library:

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

C. Stanley Banks, Chairman, San Antonio
Price Daniel, Liberty and Austin
William H. Gardner, Austin
Fred Hartman, Baytown
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TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

DORMAN H. WINFREY, Director and Librarian
WILLIAM K. PEACE, Assistant State Librarian
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